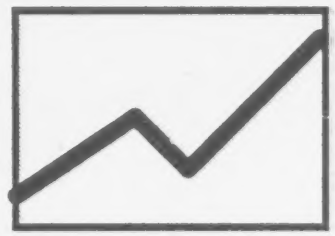
NEW MEXICO

LABOR MARKET



ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS

April 1991

New Mexico Department of LABOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO

LABOR MARKET

ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Patrick G. Baca, Secretary

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Larry Blackwell, Chief

MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR TO THIS REPORT:

Shannon Lucero, Economic Analyst

APRIL 1991

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
Post Office Box 1928
Albuquerque, NM 87103

TELEPHONE: (505) 841-8645

PREFACE

Annual Planning Indicators is developed by the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL), Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis prior to the beginning of each "program" year. This report is intended to aid human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry, and occupation. This report also provides information on the characteristics of the persons who compose the labor force.

Much of the information contained in this report is available in greater detail from the NMDOL Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. Bureau operational programs are listed on page A-1, and a New Mexico Labor Market Information Subject Guide and Publications Listing are provided on pages A-2 through A-6. Pages A-7 through A-9 list additional sources of socioeconomic information.

The Governor is required by federal regulations to designate "an organizational unit to be responsible for oversight and management of a statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system." The New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL) was assigned this role through executive order. Annual Planning Indicators is one of a number of publications compiled by the NMDOL to meet this "information system" designation.

NEW MEXICO
LABOR MARKET ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Data and Program Reporting Areas 1
MAPS:
NM Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places 2
JTPA Service Delivery Areas 3

Population 4
FIGURES:
New Mexico Population by Race, 1980 10
New Mexico Population by Race, 1990 10
TABLES:
New Mexico Population Estimates for Counties and Incorporated Places, 1980 and 1990 5
New Mexico Population Projections by County, and the Balance of the State, 1990 through 2010 9
New Mexico Population Comparisons by Hispanic Origin and Race, 1980 and 1990 10
Population of New Mexico Counties by Race (Not Including Hispanics), 1990 11

Labor Market Overview 12
FIGURES:
Civilian Labor Force, Percent Change from Previous Year 12
Employment, Percent Change from Previous Year 12
Unemployment, Percent Change from Previous Year 12
United States Employment by Industry, 1990 Annual Averages 12
New Mexico Employment by Industry, 1990 Annual Averages 12
New Mexico Civilian Labor Force 13
New Mexico Employment 13
New Mexico Unemployment 13
Unemployment Rates 13
Mining Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 16
Construction Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 16
Manufacturing Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 16
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 16
Trade Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 17
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 17
Services Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 17
Government Employment in New Mexico, 1980 through 1990 17
TABLES:
Labor Force Data for the United States, New Mexico, and Substate Areas, 1989 and 1990 18
New Mexico Population and Unemployment Rate by County 19
New Mexico Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, 1989 Annual Averages 20
Nonagricultural Employment in the United States, New Mexico, and the Albuquerque MSA, 1990 21
Agricultural Employment in New Mexico, 1980 and 1988 22

Short-Term Occupational Outlook 23
TABLES:
Statewide Occupational Shortages in Education and Health 23
Applicants Registered with the New Mexico Job Service Statewide 24
Job Openings Listed with the New Mexico Job Service Statewide 25

Long-Term Occupational Outlook 26
TABLES:
Employment by Industry, 1985 Annual Averages and Projections to the Year 2000 27
Employment by Occupation, 1985 Annual Averages and Projections to the Year 2000 28

Labor Surplus Areas 29
TABLE:
New Mexico Eligible Labor Surplus Areas 30

Income 31
TABLES:
Per Capita Income in New Mexico Counties, 1987 and 1988 32
Annual Average Pay for 1988 and 1989, by State 33
Consumer Price Index 34

Poverty in New Mexico 35
TABLES:
Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups Living Below the Poverty Level, 1979 35
New Mexico Distribution of Population and Poverty by Race/Ethnic Group, 1979 35
New Mexico Counties, Persons and Families Below the Poverty Level, 1979 36
New Mexico Economically Disadvantaged 37
Rate of Food Stamp Recipiency by County (December, 1990) 38
New Mexico Aid to Families with Dependent Children, December 1990 39
Federal and State Guidelines 40

Education 41
FIGURES:
The Growing Need for Education 43
TABLES:
New Mexico Labor Force Characteristics of High School Dropouts Ages 16-21, 1980 41
New Mexico School District Dropout Study by County, 1989-90 42

APPENDIX:
New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis Operational Programs A-1
New Mexico Labor Market Information Subject Guide A-2
New Mexico Labor Market Information Publications Listing A-3
Additional Sources of Socioeconomic Information A-7
Glossary A-10

DATA AND PROGRAM REPORTING AREAS

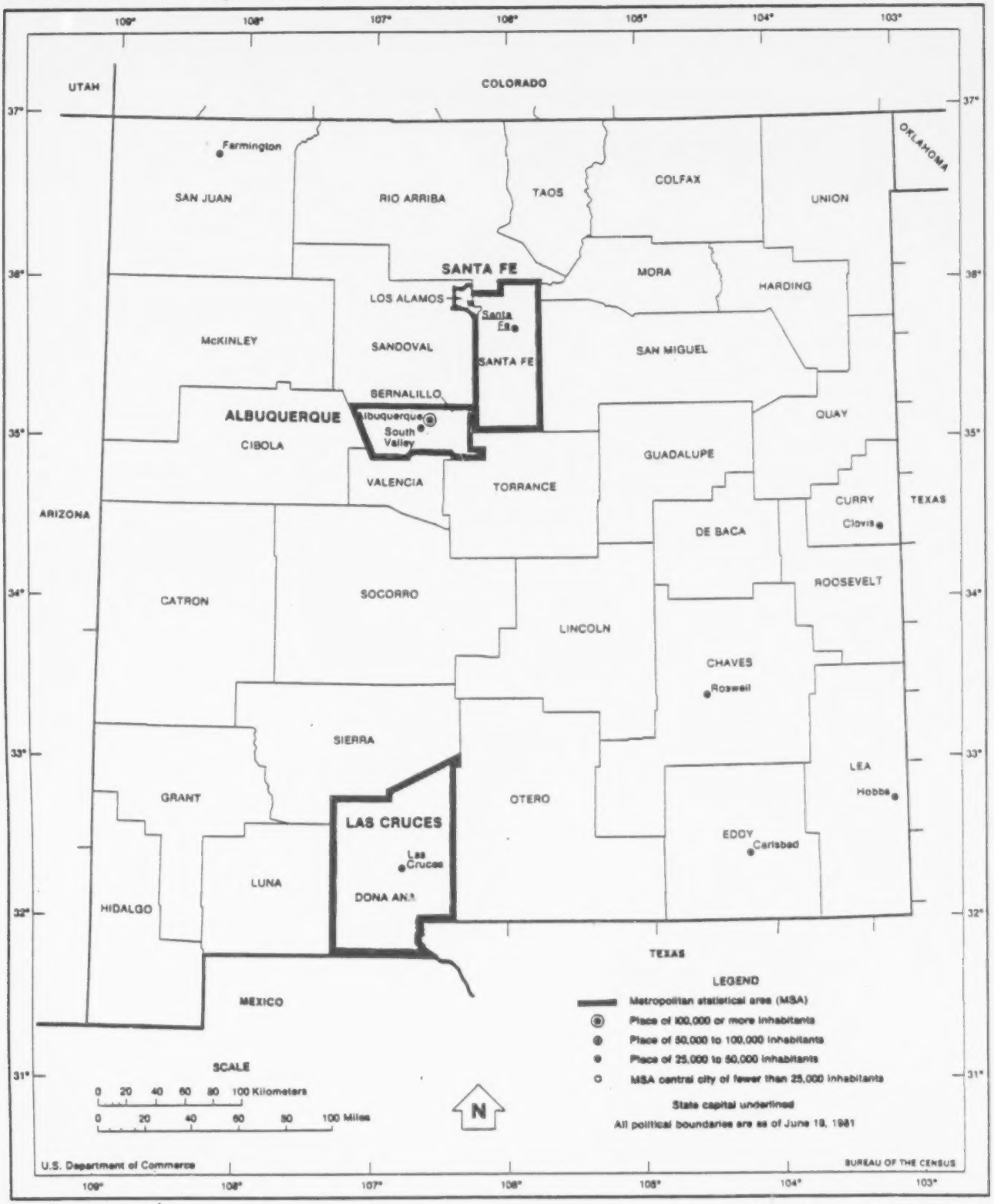
Annual Planning Indicators generally provides information by state, county, city, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and/or Service Delivery Area (SDA).

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget, refers to a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. New Mexico contains three MSAs: Albuquerque MSA which is equivalent to Bernalillo County, Las Cruces MSA which is equivalent to Dona Ana County, and Santa Fe MSA which includes both Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.

New Mexico is divided into three major Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) for the distribution and administration of funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act. The first is the Bernalillo County SDA which comprises all of Bernalillo County. The second is the Navajo Nation SDA which comprises all sub-county regions of the Navajo Nation (the counties involved are Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, San Juan, Socorro, and Valencia). The third is the Balance of the State SDA, which is comprised of all areas not covered in the first two SDAs.

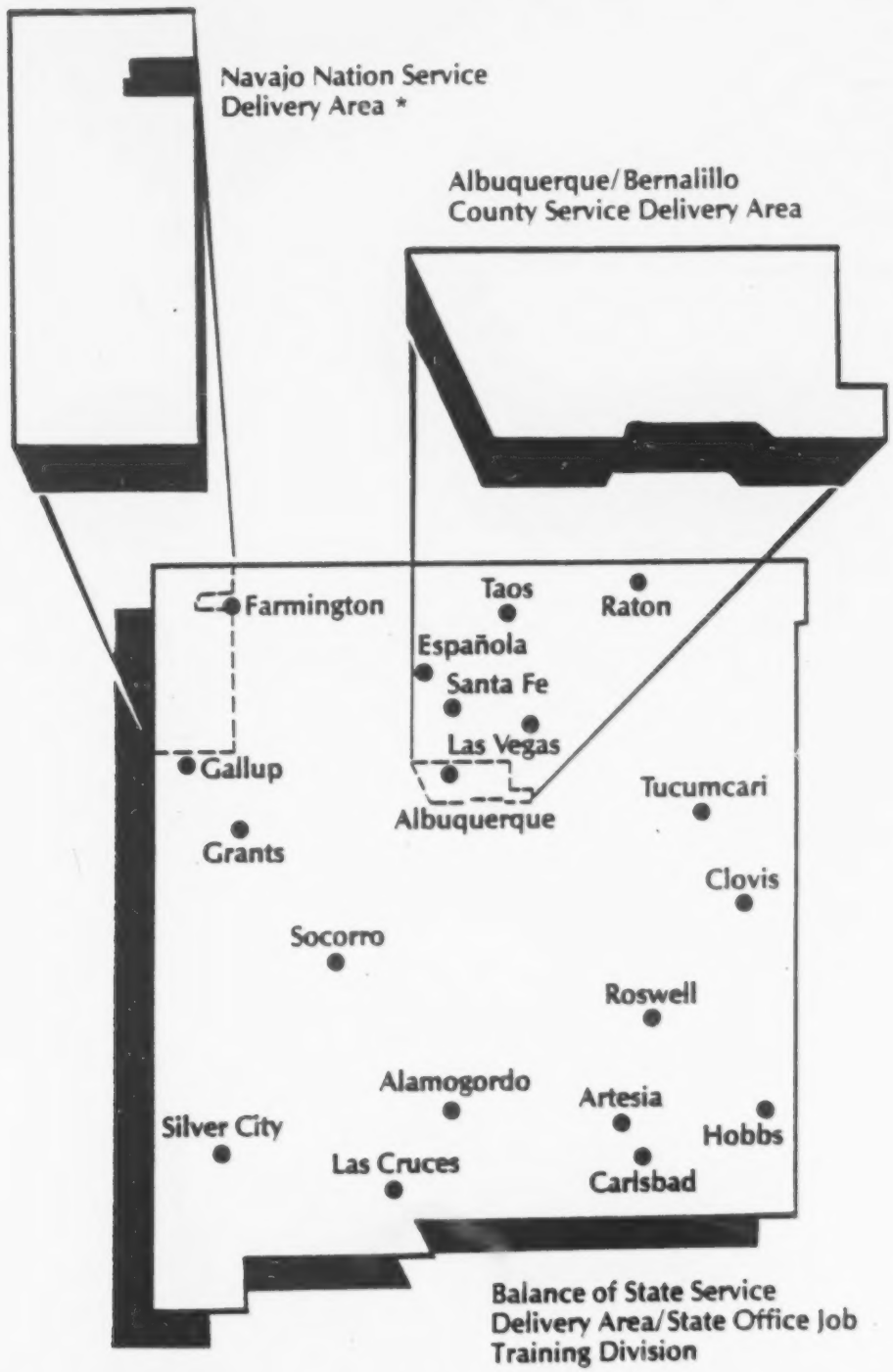
The following maps are provided for easy reference.

NEW MEXICO - Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places



MSA boundaries are as defined on June 30, 1984

J • T • P • A A • R • E • A



*Plus designated Navajo reservations in the following counties:
Bernalillo - Cibola - Socorro - Valencia

POPULATION

In New Mexico, as well as the nation as a whole, population growth is slowing. From 1980 to 1990 New Mexico's population increased 16.3 percent compared to 28.1 percent from 1970 to 1980. Going hand-in-hand with slower growth is the aging of the population. Compared to the United States, New Mexico has a young population. Due to the younger age structure, New Mexico is growing faster than the United States. The United States grew only 9.8 percent from 1980 to 1990 compared to New Mexico's 16.3 percent.

	United States	% Incr.	New Mexico	% Incr.
1970	203,211,926		1,017,055	
1980	226,545,805	11.5	1,302,894	28.1
1990	248,709,873	9.8	1,515,069	16.3

In the 1970s and early 1980s, migration played a significant role in New Mexico's population growth as many newcomers were drawn to the state by its favorable economic climate. Between 1980 and 1985, net migration into New Mexico averaged 10,000 people per year.[1] Over 66 percent of the migrants were White Non-Hispanics.[1] After 1985, due to an economic slowdown, migration declined significantly.

New Mexico has three major population concentrations: the Albuquerque MSA, the Santa Fe MSA, and the Las Cruces MSA.

Approximately one-third (480,577 in 1990) of New Mexico's total population is concentrated in Bernalillo County, or the Albuquerque MSA. The city of Albuquerque itself, the state's largest city, contained 384,736 people in 1990. While Bernalillo County grew only 14 percent from 1980 to 1990, the bordering counties of Sandoval, Valencia, and Torrance had much more impressive growth rates. Sandoval County boasts the highest rate of 84 percent, thanks mainly to the rapidly expanding city of Rio Rancho with a growth rate of 226 percent from 1980 to 1990. Rio Rancho, located just northwest of Albuquerque, started as a real estate development in the 1960s and 1970s, and is now home to several major employers. Valencia County to the south, and Torrance County to the southeast grew 47 percent and 37 percent respectively.

According to the 1990 census, Santa Fe (the New Mexico state capitol) lost its standing as the state's second largest city. The city of Las Cruces with a population of 62,126 surpassed Santa Fe with a population of 55,859. Santa Fe County grew 31 percent from 1980 to 1990, and Dona Ana County, or the Las Cruces MSA, grew 40 percent.

New Mexico has a higher percentage of minorities than the nation as whole. The different ethnic groups within New Mexico (as well as the nation) have varying age structures and rates of growth. These differences will significantly change the racial composition of New Mexico in the future. The White, Non-Hispanic group, which made up 53 percent of the total population in 1980, has the oldest age structure with a low and declining fertility rate. Its proportion of total population dropped to 50.5 percent in 1990. The Hispanic fertility rate, although declining, is significantly higher than the White-Non-Hispanic. The Hispanic share of total population increased from 36.6 percent in 1980 to 38.2 percent in 1990. Native Americans, Blacks, and Pacific Islanders are also growing more quickly than Whites, and claiming a larger proportion of total population. Therefore, New Mexico is on its way to becoming a "majority minority state," or a state in which traditional minorities comprise a majority of the state's total population. See page 10 for growth comparisons from 1980 to 1990.

1 SOURCE: "Projections of the Population of New Mexico, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1985 to 2010," by Adelamara Alcantara, University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, October 24, 1989.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR COUNTIES AND INCORPORATED PLACES 1980 AND 1990

AREA	1980	1990	1980-90 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Bernalillo County	420,262	480,577	60,315	14.4%
Albuquerque	332,920	384,736	51,816	15.6%
Corrales (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Los Ranchos	2,739	3,955	1,216	44.4%
Tijeras	311	340	29	9.3%
Catron County	2,720	2,563	-157	-5.8%
Reserve	439	319	-120	-27.3%
Chaves County	51,103	57,849	6,746	13.2%
Dexter	882	898	16	1.8%
Hagerman	936	961	25	2.7%
Lake Arthur	327	336	9	2.8%
Roswell	39,676	44,654	4,978	12.5%
Cibola County	30,347	23,794	-6,553	-21.6%
Grants	11,439	8,626	-2,813	-24.6%
Milan	3,747	1,911	-1,836	-49.0%
Colfax County	13,667	12,925	-742	-5.4%
Angel Fire	68	93	25	36.8%
Cimarron	888	774	-114	-12.8%
Eagle Nest	202	189	-13	-6.4%
Maxwell	316	247	-69	-21.8%
Raton	8,225	7,372	-853	-10.4%
Springer	1,657	1,262	-395	-23.8%
Curry County	42,019	42,207	188	0.4%
Clovis	31,194	30,954	-240	-0.8%
Grady	122	110	-12	-9.8%
Melrose	649	662	13	2.0%
Texico	958	966	8	0.8%
De Baca County	2,454	2,252	-202	-8.2%
Fort Sumner	1,421	1,269	-152	-10.7%

(continued)

AREA	1980	1990	1980-90 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Dona Ana County	96,340	135,510	39,170	40.7%
Hatch	1,028	1,136	108	10.5%
Las Cruces	46,999	62,126	15,127	32.2%
Mesilla	2,029	1,975	-54	-2.7%
Sunland Park	4,313	8,179	3,866	89.6%
Eddy County	47,855	48,605	750	1.6%
Artesia	10,385	10,610	225	2.2%
Carlsbad	25,496	24,952	-544	-2.1%
Hope	111	101	-10	-9.0%
Loving	1,355	1,243	-112	-8.3%
Grant County	26,204	27,676	1,472	5.6%
Bayard	3,036	2,598	-438	-14.4%
Central	1,968	1,835	-133	-6.8%
Hurley	1,616	1,534	-82	-5.1%
Silver City	10,474	10,683	209	2.0%
Guadalupe County	4,496	4,156	-340	-7.6%
Santa Rosa	2,469	2,263	-206	-8.3%
Vaughn	737	633	-104	-14.1%
Harding County	1,090	987	-103	-9.4%
Mosquero (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Roy	381	362	-19	-5.0%
Hidalgo County	6,049	5,958	-91	-1.5%
Lordsburg	3,195	2,951	-244	-7.6%
Virden	246	108	-138	-56.1%
Lea County	55,993	55,765	-228	-0.4%
Eunice	2,970	2,676	-294	-9.9%
Hobbs	29,187	29,115	-72	-0.2%
Jal	2,675	2,156	-519	-19.4%
Lovington	9,727	9,322	-405	-4.2%
Tatum	896	768	-128	-14.3%
Lincoln County	10,997	12,219	1,222	11.1%
Capitan	762	842	80	10.5%
Carrizozo	1,222	1,075	-147	-12.0%
Corona	236	215	-21	-8.9%
Ruidoso	4,260	4,600	340	8.0%
Ruidoso Downs	949	920	-29	-3.1%

(continued)

AREA	1980	1990	1980–90 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Los Alamos County	17,599	18,115	516	2.9%
Luna County	15,585	18,110	2,525	16.2%
Columbus	414	641	227	54.8%
Deming	9,964	10,970	1,006	10.1%
McKinley County	56,536	60,686	4,150	7.3%
Gallup	18,167	19,154	987	5.4%
Mora County	4,205	4,264	59	1.4%
Wagon Mound	416	319	-97	-23.3%
Otero County	44,665	51,928	7,263	16.3%
Alamogordo	24,024	27,596	3,572	14.9%
Cloudcroft	521	636	115	22.1%
Tularosa	2,536	2,615	79	3.1%
Quay County	10,577	10,823	246	2.3%
House	117	85	-32	-27.4%
Logan	735	870	135	18.4%
San Jon	341	277	-64	-18.8%
Tucumcari	6,765	6,831	66	1.0%
Rio Arriba County	29,282	34,365	5,083	17.4%
Chama	1,090	1,048	-42	-3.9%
Espanola (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Roosevelt County	15,695	16,702	1,007	6.4%
Causey	81	57	-24	-29.6%
Dora	168	167	-1	-0.6%
Elida	202	201	-1	-0.5%
Floyd	146	117	-29	-19.9%
Portales	9,940	10,690	750	7.5%
Sandoval County	34,400	63,319	28,919	84.1%
Bernalillo	3,002	5,960	2,958	98.5%
Corrales (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Cuba	609	760	151	24.8%
Jemez Springs	316	413	97	30.7%
Rio Rancho	9,985	32,505	22,520	225.5%
San Ysidro	199	233	34	17.1%
San Juan County	81,433	91,605	10,172	12.5%
Aztec	5,512	5,479	-33	-0.6%
Bloomfield	4,881	5,214	333	6.8%
Farmington	32,677	33,997	1,320	4.0%

(continued)

AREA	1980	1990	1980-90 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
San Miguel County	22,751	25,743	2,992	13.2%
Las Vegas	14,322	14,753	431	3.0%
Mosquero (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Pecos	885	1,012	127	14.4%
Santa Fe County	75,519	98,928	23,409	31.0%
Espanola (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Santa Fe	49,299	55,859	6,560	13.3%
Sierra County	8,454	9,912	1,458	17.2%
T or C	5,219	6,221	1,002	19.2%
Williamsburg	433	456	23	5.3%
Socorro County	12,566	14,764	2,198	17.5%
Magdalena	1,022	861	-161	-15.8%
Socorro	7,173	8,159	986	13.7%
Taos County	19,456	23,118	3,662	18.8%
Questa	1,202	1,707	505	42.0%
Red River	332	387	55	16.6%
Taos	3,369	4,065	696	20.7%
Torrance County	7,491	10,285	2,794	37.3%
Encino	155	131	-24	-15.5%
Estancia	830	792	-38	-4.6%
Moriarty	1,276	1,399	123	9.6%
Mountainair	1,170	926	-244	-20.9%
Willard	166	183	17	10.2%
Union County	4,725	4,124	-601	-12.7%
Clayton	2,968	2,484	-484	-16.3%
Des Moines	178	168	-10	-5.6%
Folsom	73	71	-2	-2.7%
Grenville	39	24	-15	-38.5%
Valencia County	30,768	45,235	14,467	47.0%
Belen	5,617	6,547	930	16.6%
Bosque Farms	3,353	3,791	438	13.1%
Los Lunas	4,097	6,013	1,916	46.8%
Multi-County Places				
Corrales	3,348	5,453	2,105	62.9%
Espanola	7,296	8,389	1,093	15.0%
Mosquero	197	164	-33	-16.8%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY, AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE

1990 THROUGH 2010

	1990*	1995	2000	2005	2010	1990-2010 CHANGE	1990-2010 PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHANGE
New Mexico	1,556,018	1,659,834	1,753,995	1,846,623	1,937,488	381,470	24.5%	100.0%
Bernalillo	509,104	545,959	579,316	611,594	642,876	133,772	26.3%	35.1%
Bal. of State	1,046,914	1,113,875	1,174,679	1,235,029	1,294,612	247,698	23.7%	64.9%
Catron	2,801	2,839	2,881	2,903	2,923	122	4.4%	0.0%
Chaves	55,228	55,631	55,847	56,061	56,278	1,050	1.9%	0.3%
Cibola	20,217	20,764	20,875	20,980	21,093	876	4.3%	0.2%
Colfax	13,396	13,421	13,491	13,596	13,674	278	2.1%	0.1%
Curry	42,604	50,622	53,233	55,690	57,767	15,163	35.6%	4.0%
De Baca	2,183	2,144	2,175	2,200	2,230	47	2.2%	0.0%
Dona Ana	134,839	148,885	161,882	174,770	187,520	52,681	39.1%	13.8%
Eddy	48,690	47,863	48,457	48,913	49,363	673	1.4%	0.2%
Grant	28,176	28,219	28,368	28,703	29,030	854	3.0%	0.2%
Guadalupe	4,077	4,026	4,050	4,089	4,101	24	0.6%	0.0%
Harding	991	967	932	903	889	-102	-10.3%	0.0%
Hidalgo	5,804	5,822	5,861	5,941	6,045	241	4.2%	0.1%
Lea	57,778	56,686	58,136	59,977	62,103	4,325	7.5%	1.1%
Lincoln	13,300	13,774	14,213	14,659	15,096	1,796	13.5%	0.5%
Los Alamos	19,909	20,810	21,492	22,103	22,551	2,642	13.3%	0.7%
Luna	19,103	20,022	20,926	21,452	21,950	2,847	14.9%	0.7%
McKinley	68,387	74,226	80,010	86,584	92,909	24,522	35.9%	6.4%
Mora	4,183	4,244	4,220	4,216	4,198	15	0.4%	0.0%
Otero	51,776	55,658	59,258	62,682	65,989	14,213	27.5%	3.7%
Quay	11,527	11,480	11,615	11,716	11,805	278	2.4%	0.1%
Rio Arriba	32,777	34,981	37,142	39,216	41,317	8,540	26.1%	2.2%
Roosevelt	16,167	16,677	16,901	17,105	17,214	1,047	6.5%	0.3%
Sandoval	67,857	78,744	89,028	98,791	109,950	42,093	62.0%	11.0%
San Juan	86,027	88,722	91,172	93,359	95,622	9,595	11.2%	2.5%
San Miguel	25,523	26,331	27,171	28,019	28,876	3,353	13.1%	0.9%
Santa Fe	101,061	108,588	115,689	122,927	129,643	28,582	28.3%	7.5%
Sierra	9,961	10,047	10,062	10,072	10,093	132	1.3%	0.0%
Socorro	14,791	15,582	16,323	17,046	17,762	2,971	20.1%	0.8%
Taos	22,115	23,113	23,908	24,700	25,325	3,210	14.5%	0.8%
Torrance	11,421	12,356	13,349	14,257	15,182	3,761	32.9%	1.0%
Union	4,379	4,350	4,250	4,172	4,095	-284	-6.5%	-0.1%
Valencia	49,866	56,281	61,762	67,227	72,019	22,153	44.4%	5.8%

* Prior to receipt of 1990 census; therefore not comparable to other tables in this report.

SOURCE: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, "Population and Employment Projections for New Mexico Counties: 1990-2010," June 1990

NEW MEXICO POPULATION COMPARISONS
BY HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE
1980 AND 1990

	1980	1990	1980-90 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
HISPANIC ORIGIN	477,051	579,224	102,173	21.4%
NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN:				
WHITE	690,236	764,164	73,928	10.7%
BLACK	22,298	27,642	5,344	24.0%
NATIVE AMERICAN	103,102	128,068	24,966	24.2%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	7,118	12,587	5,469	76.8%
OTHER	3,089	3,384	295	9.6%
TOTAL	1,302,894	1,515,069	212,175	16.3%

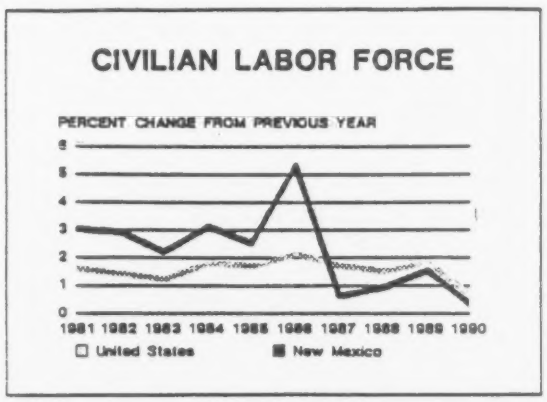
SOURCE: 1990 Census

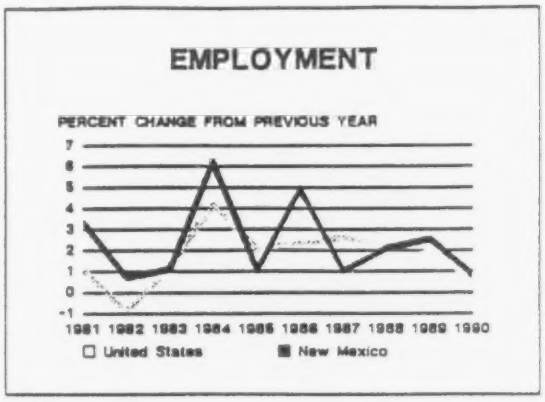
POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS) 1990

	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	PACIFIC ISLANDER, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	REMAINING RACES, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	HISPANIC, ALL RACES	PERCENT OF COUNT TOTAL
New Mexico	764,164	50.4%	27,642	1.8%	128,068	8.5%	12,587	0.8%	3,384	0.2%	579,224	38.2%
Bernalillo County	267,965	55.8%	11,862	2.5%	14,191	3.0%	6,692	1.4%	1,557	0.3%	178,310	37.1%
Catron County	1,808	70.5%	7	0.3%	18	0.7%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	728	28.4%
Chaves County	34,792	60.1%	1,094	1.9%	285	0.5%	242	0.4%	165	0.3%	21,271	36.8%
Cibola County	6,491	27.3%	179	0.8%	8,945	37.6%	62	0.3%	8	0.0%	8,109	34.1%
Colfax County	6,571	50.8%	29	0.2%	65	0.5%	15	0.1%	55	0.4%	6,190	47.9%
Curry County	28,331	67.1%	2,772	6.6%	242	0.6%	738	1.7%	109	0.3%	10,015	23.7%
De Baca County	1,480	65.7%	2	0.1%	30	1.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	736	32.7%
Dona Ana County	55,158	40.7%	1,968	1.5%	805	0.6%	1,013	0.7%	118	0.1%	76,448	56.4%
Eddy County	30,236	62.2%	742	1.5%	209	0.4%	163	0.3%	110	0.2%	17,145	35.3%
Grant County	13,241	47.8%	120	0.4%	194	0.7%	57	0.2%	3	0.0%	14,061	50.8%
Guadalupe County	597	14.4%	7	0.2%	16	0.4%	26	0.6%	5	0.1%	3,505	84.3%
Harding County	517	52.4%	2	0.2%	5	0.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	461	46.7%
Hidalgo County	2,917	49.0%	9	0.2%	19	0.3%	29	0.5%	0	0.0%	2,984	50.1%
Lea County	36,089	64.7%	2,546	4.6%	319	0.6%	165	0.3%	48	0.1%	16,598	29.8%
Lincoln County	8,585	70.3%	60	0.5%	118	1.0%	21	0.2%	8	0.1%	3,427	28.0%
Los Alamos County	15,467	85.4%	88	0.5%	112	0.6%	421	2.3%	19	0.1%	2,008	11.1%
Luna County	9,113	50.3%	209	1.2%	87	0.5%	51	0.3%	22	0.1%	8,628	47.6%
McKinley County	9,614	15.8%	282	0.5%	42,700	70.4%	218	0.4%	108	0.2%	7,764	12.8%
Mora County	615	14.4%	2	0.0%	12	0.3%	1	0.0%	11	0.3%	3,623	85.0%
Otero County	33,268	64.1%	2,650	5.1%	2,689	5.2%	872	1.7%	69	0.1%	12,380	23.8%
Quay County	6,497	60.0%	124	1.1%	76	0.7%	35	0.3%	31	0.3%	4,060	37.5%
Rio Arriba County	4,375	12.7%	117	0.3%	4,830	14.1%	40	0.1%	48	0.1%	24,955	72.6%
Roosevelt County	11,702	70.1%	210	1.3%	114	0.7%	91	0.5%	37	0.2%	4,548	27.2%
Sandoval County	32,390	51.2%	844	1.3%	12,176	19.2%	455	0.7%	82	0.1%	17,372	27.4%
San Juan County	45,813	50.0%	402	0.4%	33,108	36.1%	183	0.2%	90	0.1%	12,009	13.1%
San Miguel County	4,689	18.2%	145	0.6%	168	0.7%	116	0.5%	134	0.5%	20,491	79.6%
Santa Fe County	46,450	47.0%	505	0.5%	2,284	2.3%	439	0.4%	311	0.3%	48,939	49.5%
Sierra County	7,419	74.8%	29	0.3%	64	0.6%	12	0.1%	9	0.1%	2,379	24.0%
Socorro County	5,972	40.4%	106	0.7%	1,424	9.6%	195	1.3%	10	0.1%	7,057	47.8%
Taos County	6,401	27.7%	46	0.2%	1,473	6.4%	70	0.3%	120	0.5%	15,008	64.9%
Torrance County	6,224	60.5%	34	0.3%	111	1.1%	20	0.2%	4	0.0%	3,892	37.8%
Union County	2,718	65.9%	2	0.0%	10	0.2%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	1,390	33.7%
Valencia County	20,659	45.7%	448	1.0%	1,169	2.6%	139	0.3%	87	0.2%	22,733	50.3%

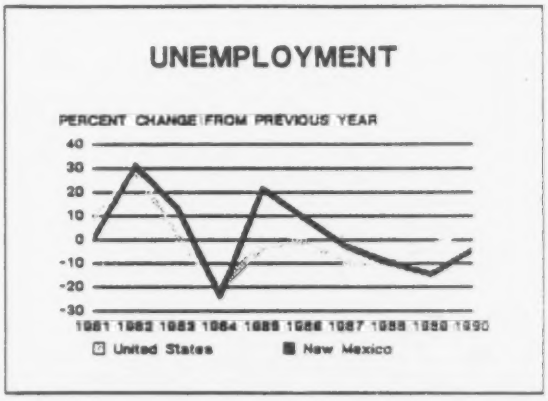
SOURCE: 1990 Census

LABOR MARKET OVERVIEW

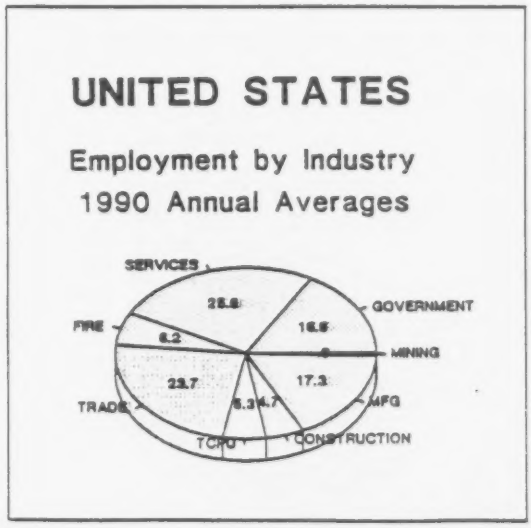


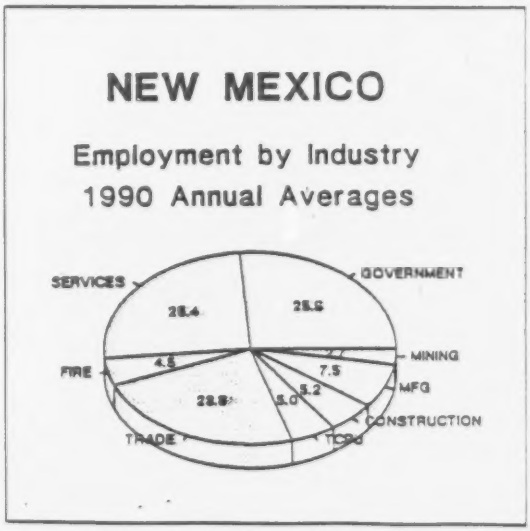


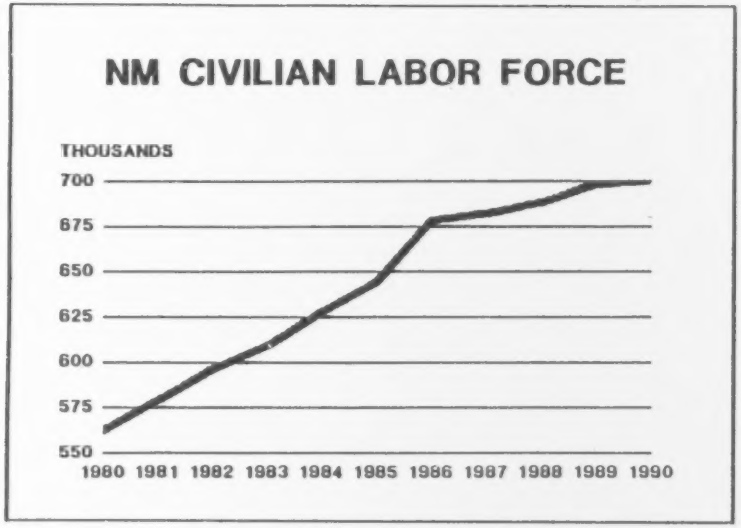
The New Mexico civilian labor force grew more quickly than the United States from 1981 to 1986 before dropping sharply in 1987 to below the national growth rate, where it has remained for four years now. New Mexico employment growth has fluctuated around the national rate during the 1980s, with very similar rates over the last three years. Unemployment rates of change followed the national pattern in the early 1980s, increased significantly above the national rate in 1985, then consistently dropped back down during the second half of the decade, and has remained below the United States for three years now.

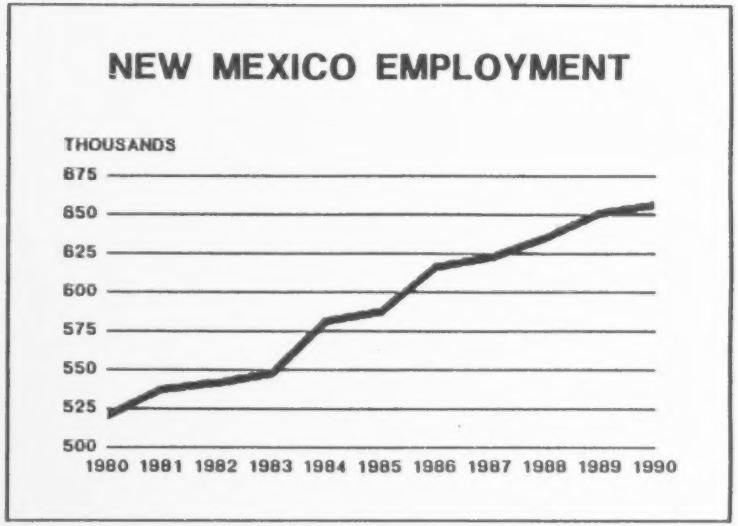


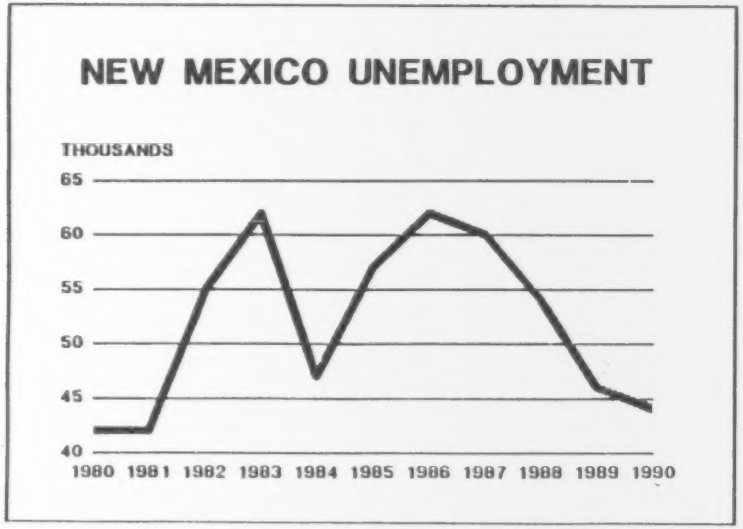
The largest employment sectors in New Mexico are government, services, and trade, accounting for three-quarters of total nonagricultural employment. Compared to the United States, New Mexico has significantly more government and mining employment and less manufacturing.

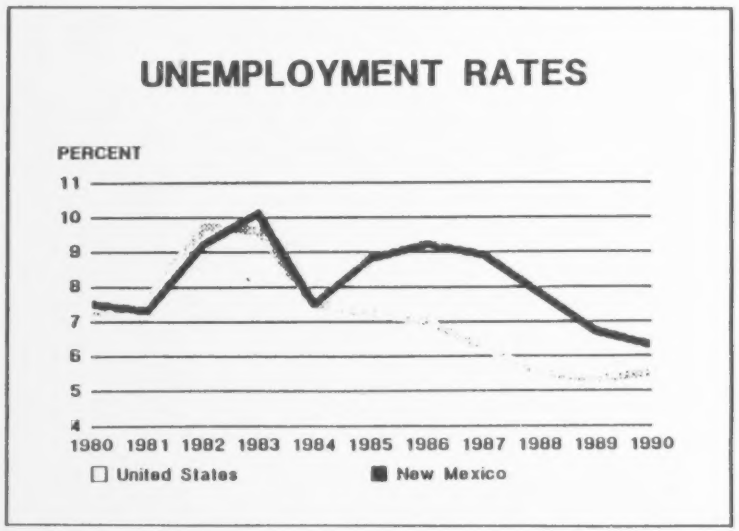





NM CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
THOUSANDS
700
675
650
625
600
575
550
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990


NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT
THOUSANDS
675
650
625
600
575
550
525
500
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990


NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT
THOUSANDS
65
60
55
50
45
40
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
PERCENT
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990
United States
New Mexico

Mining employment in New Mexico has declined significantly during the 1980s, dropping from a high of 31,200 in 1981 to 14,700 in 1989 or a decrease of almost 53 percent. Oil and gas extraction is the largest subsector in the mining industry, and its decline of 47 percent from 1981 to 1989 is attributable to decreased oil prices during the 1980s. Metal mining decreased even more dramatically: 79 percent during the same time period. However, from 1989 to 1990, mining employment grew a healthy 6.1 percent (the highest increase for all industries) with an increase in all sectors. Oil and gas accounted for the majority of the increase as natural gas producers took advantage of the coal seam gas tax credit, originally due to expire at the end of 1990, but now extended through 1992. The mining sector outlook is for moderate employment growth in 1991 (1.9 percent), slowing a bit in 1992 (0.9 percent).

The cyclical construction industry has been decreasing since record-level employment was set in 1985. A turnaround is not expected until 1992, with an expected decline in 1991 of 1.2 percent before an increase of 2.6 percent in 1992.

Manufacturing has maintained steady growth since 1983. Most of this growth has been in the areas of electronics and transportation manufacturing. New Mexico manufacturing employment is expected to decline 0.2 percent in 1991 before increasing 2.7 percent in 1992. The major reason for this fluctuation is recently announced layoffs at Transportation Manufacturing Corporation, a bus manufacturer in Roswell. Several manufacturing plant start-ups or expansions are planned for the near future, including Motorola, Amity Leather, Martin Marietta, Intel, General Mills, U.S. Cotton, Bueno Foods, and Solo Cup.

Employment in the transportation, communication, and public utilities sector has fluctuated during the 1980s, with a net increase of 400 jobs or one percent from 1980 to 1990. Both communication and public utilities suffered employment losses in the second half of the 1980s which were offset by increases in the transportation industry. From 1989 to 1990, employment in transportation and public utilities did not change, while communication decreased three percent. TCPU is projected to experience a small employment decline of 0.3 percent in 1991 and then increase moderately at 2.1 percent in 1992.

The trade sector has continued to grow at a steady pace throughout the 1980s. Low expected levels of consumer confidence will restrain trade activity and trade sector employment in the near future. Trade employment is expected to increase only 0.4 percent in 1991, and most of that increase will come from the wholesale side.

Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced strong employment growth in the mid-1980s but has consistently decreased the past three years. Decreases in finance and real estate were partially offset by increases in insurance. FIRE is expected to decrease 0.7 percent in 1991 before increasing 1.6 percent in 1992.

The services sector showed strong growth throughout the 1980s and from 1989 to 1990 grew a healthy 4.4 percent, second only to mining. The services sector provided the largest number of new jobs in 1990. This sector includes a wide variety of services including, but not limited to, health, legal, personal, business, and educational services. Research and development firms such as Sandia National Laboratories are also included in this category. Services appears to have the greatest growth potential for the next two years, with expected employment increases of 1.7 percent in 1991 and 2.3 percent in 1992.

Government is the largest industry in New Mexico. While federal government increased only 6.6 percent from 1980 to 1990, state and local government grew more dramatically at 21.5 percent and 25.0 percent respectively. The state government industry includes state funded universities and Los Alamos National Laboratory. The majority of employment in local government is at public schools. The national recession and the lean state budget will keep government sector employment growth rather low, only 0.9 percent in 1991 and 1.3 percent in 1992, less than one-half of that experienced on average, from 1985 to 1990. Local and state government employment will average about 1.5 percent growth in 1991 and 1992, while the federal sector will see no growth at all.

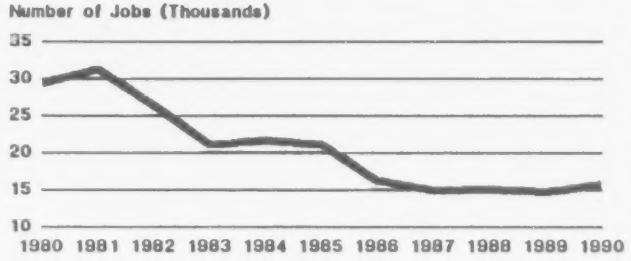
Numerous military and civilian defense-related movements in and out of New Mexico are on the horizon. Depending on national policy decisions, New Mexico employment could range from an overall decrease to a significant increase.

Specific economic activity for the different areas of the State is provided monthly in the "New Mexico Labor Market Review," available from the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis.

PRIMARY SOURCE: "FOR-UNM," University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, March 1991.

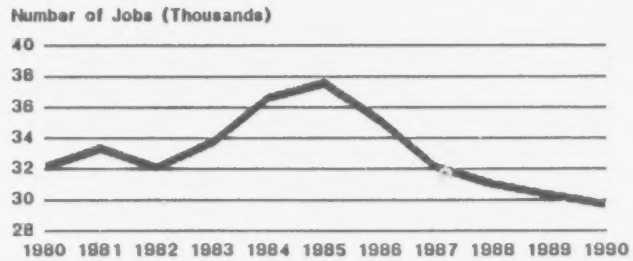
MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1980 through 1990



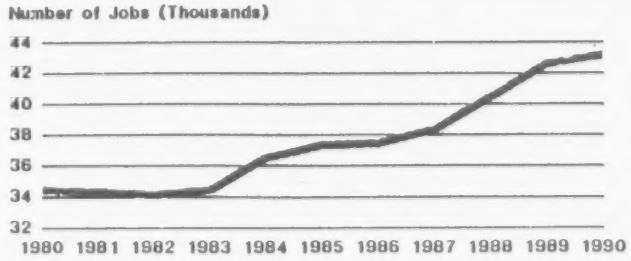
CONSTRUC. EMPLOY. IN NM

1980 through 1990



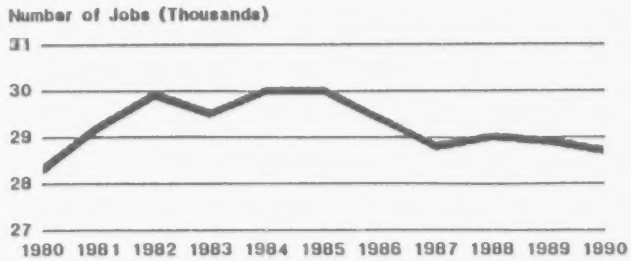
MANU. EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1980 through 1990



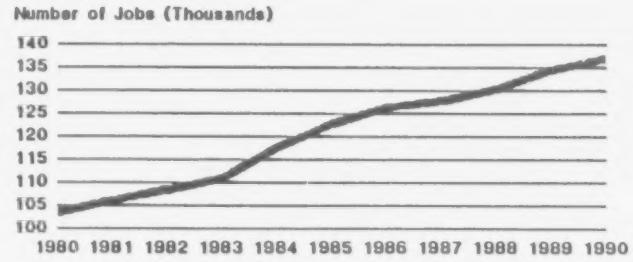
TCPU EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1980 through 1990



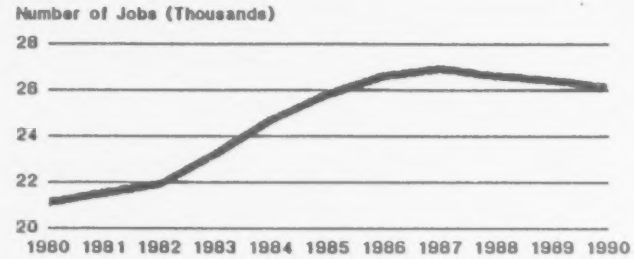
TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1980 through 1990



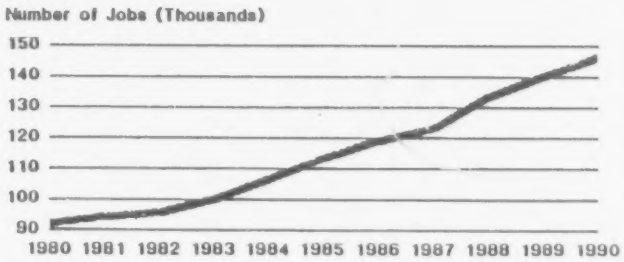
FIRE EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1980 through 1990



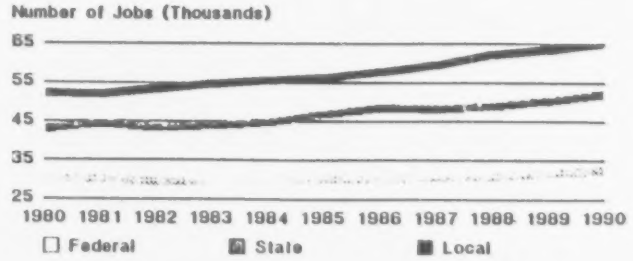
SERVICES EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1980 through 1990



GOV'T EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1980 through 1990



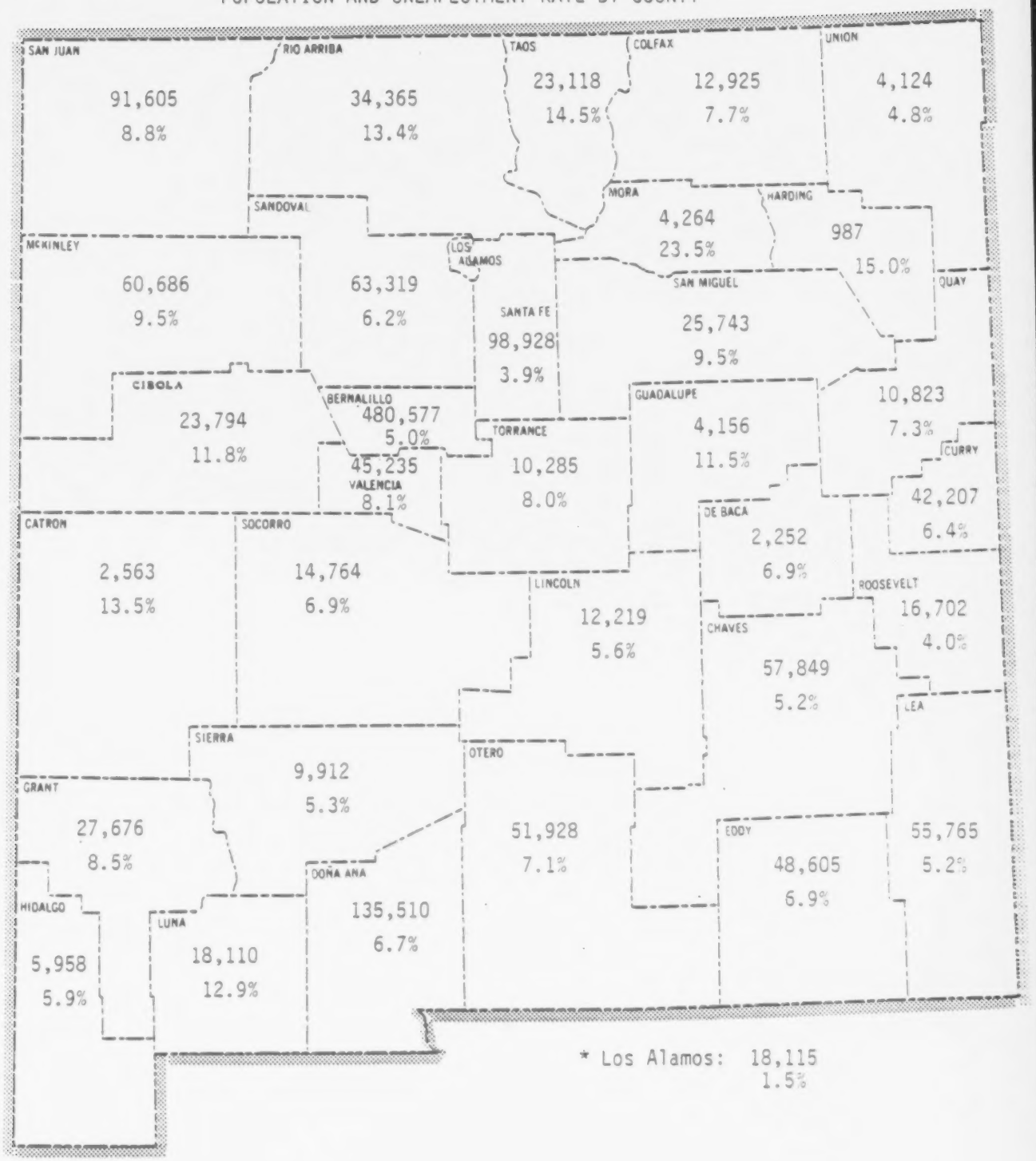
LABOR FORCE DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND SUBSTATE AREAS 1989 AND 1990

AREA	1989 ANNUAL AVERAGE			1990 ANNUAL AVERAGE		
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE
UNITED STATES	123,869,000	6,528,000	5.3%	124,787,000	6,874,000	5.5%
NEW MEXICO	698,000	46,000	6.7%	700,000	44,000	6.3%
Bernalillo County	265,496	13,415	5.1%	264,817	13,225	5.0%
Balance of State	432,504	32,585	7.5%	435,183	30,775	7.1%
Catron County	1,225	122	10.0%	1,285	173	13.5%
Chaves County	23,987	1,316	5.5%	23,670	1,235	5.2%
Cibola County	9,329	1,032	11.1%	8,731	1,028	11.8%
Colfax County	6,499	681	10.5%	6,332	487	7.7%
Curry County	16,824	1,098	6.5%	16,418	1,043	6.4%
De Baca County	930	75	8.1%	976	67	6.9%
Dona Ana County	58,267	3,761	6.5%	59,168	3,961	6.7%
Eddy County	20,432	1,649	8.1%	19,991	1,381	6.9%
Grant County	10,410	897	8.6%	10,478	886	8.5%
Guadalupe County	1,673	217	13.0%	1,683	194	11.5%
Harding County	377	60	15.9%	367	55	15.0%
Hidalgo County	2,787	142	5.1%	2,744	162	5.9%
Lea County	21,939	1,574	7.2%	21,330	1,114	5.2%
Lincoln County	6,656	348	5.2%	6,508	363	5.6%
Los Alamos County	13,026	203	1.6%	13,644	205	1.5%
Luna County	5,997	678	11.3%	6,074	785	12.9%
McKinley County	17,937	1,671	9.3%	18,359	1,738	9.5%
Mora County	1,188	312	26.3%	1,219	287	23.5%
Otero County	18,414	1,311	7.1%	18,557	1,322	7.1%
Quay County	4,596	258	5.6%	4,713	343	7.3%
Rio Arriba County	13,495	1,987	14.7%	13,431	1,804	13.4%
Roosevelt County	7,441	334	4.5%	7,553	303	4.0%
Sandoval County	28,332	1,809	6.4%	29,191	1,803	6.2%
San Juan County	34,410	3,497	10.2%	34,429	3,034	8.8%
San Miguel County	9,778	994	10.2%	9,781	932	9.5%
Santa Fe County	54,771	2,502	4.6%	57,032	2,252	3.9%
Sierra County	2,794	134	4.8%	2,764	146	5.3%
Socorro County	6,119	406	6.6%	6,118	420	6.9%
Taos County	10,117	1,785	17.6%	10,600	1,538	14.5%
Torrance County	3,727	319	8.6%	3,785	301	8.0%
Union County	1,989	113	5.7%	2,009	96	4.8%
Valencia County	16,042	1,302	8.1%	16,244	1,319	8.1%

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/90 Benchmark

NEW MEXICO

POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY



* Los Alamos: 18,115
1.5%

POPULATION: 1990
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 1990 Annual Average

NEW MEXICO

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
1989 ANNUAL AVERAGES

SELECTED CATEGORIES	POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			
		TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 1/
Total, 16 years and older	1,096,000	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
Men	522,000	385,000	357,000	29,000	7.4%
Women	574,000	313,000	295,000	18,000	5.7%
Both sexes, 16–19 years	90,000	45,000	36,000	9,000	19.4%
White	992,000	633,000	595,000	38,000	6.0%
Men	472,000	350,000	326,000	23,000	6.6%
Women	520,000	283,000	268,000	15,000	5.2%
Both sexes, 16–19 years	81,000	42,000	35,000	7,000	17.0%
Black	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Hispanic Origin 3/	378,000	234,000	213,000	21,000	8.9%
Men	181,000	131,000	117,000	14,000	10.4%
Women	197,000	104,000	96,000	7,000	7.0%
Both sexes, 16–19 years	38,000	18,000	14,000	4,000	21.0%
Total By Age					
16 to 19 years	90,000	45,000	36,000	9,000	19.4%
20 to 24 years	118,000	88,000	81,000	7,000	7.8%
25 to 34 years	250,000	202,000	187,000	15,000	7.5%
35 to 44 years	216,000	174,000	166,000	8,000	4.8%
45 to 54 years	147,000	112,000	107,000	5,000	4.2%
55 to 64 years	127,000	61,000	59,000	2,000	3.5%
65 years and over	148,000	17,000	16,000	2/	2.9%

1/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.

2/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.

3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the White category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA
1990

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUERQUE MSA	
	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1990 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110,321,000	100.0%	575,300	100.0%	246,100	100.0%
Manufacturing	19,062,000	17.3%	43,100	7.5%	21,200	8.6%
Mining	735,000	0.7%	15,600	2.7%	*	*
Construction	5,204,000	4.7%	29,700	5.2%	13,000	5.3%
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,839,000	5.3%	28,700	5.0%	12,700	5.2%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	26,149,000	23.7%	136,900	23.8%	61,100	24.8%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,832,000	6.2%	26,100	4.5%	13,900	5.6%
Services & Miscellaneous	28,209,000	25.6%	146,200	25.4%	74,700	30.4%
Government	18,291,000	16.6%	149,100	25.9%	49,500	20.1%

* The mining series is combined with the construction series.

NOTE: Data reflects number of jobs, by place of work.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO
1980 AND 1988

AREA	1980	1988	PERCENT CHANGE 1980–1988	PERCENT OF TOTAL 1988
New Mexico	22,505	18,578	-17.4%	100.0%
Bernalillo County	794	627	-21.0%	3.4%
Catron County	358	315	-12.0%	1.7%
Chaves County	1,705	1,126	-34.0%	6.1%
Cibola County	224	211	-5.8%	1.1%
Colfax County	512	410	-19.9%	2.2%
Curry County	1,162	916	-21.2%	4.9%
De Baca County	310	259	-16.5%	1.4%
Dona Ana County	2,955	2,072	-29.9%	11.2%
Eddy County	965	778	-19.4%	4.2%
Grant County	385	323	-16.1%	1.7%
Guadalupe County	367	306	-16.6%	1.6%
Harding County	303	246	-18.8%	1.3%
Hidalgo County	377	271	-28.1%	1.5%
Lea County	887	710	-20.0%	3.8%
Lincoln County	541	446	-17.6%	2.4%
Los Alamos County	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Luna County	475	308	-35.2%	1.7%
McKinley County	260	208	-20.0%	1.1%
Mora County	413	408	-1.2%	2.2%
Otero County	517	468	-9.5%	2.5%
Quay County	887	747	-15.8%	4.0%
Rio Arriba County	880	878	-0.2%	4.7%
Roosevelt County	1,347	1,127	-16.3%	6.1%
Sandoval County	456	418	-8.3%	2.2%
San Juan County	897	911	1.6%	4.9%
San Miguel County	633	604	-4.6%	3.3%
Santa Fe County	373	359	-3.8%	1.9%
Sierra County	395	299	-24.3%	1.6%
Socorro County	523	449	-14.1%	2.4%
Taos County	434	476	9.7%	2.6%
Torrance County	613	541	-11.7%	2.9%
Union County	760	607	-20.1%	3.3%
Valencia County	797	754	-5.4%	4.1%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1990

SHORT-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The current New Mexico occupational information provided in this section is taken directly from the New Mexico Occupational Supply/Demand Summary, dated January 1991, developed by the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. The information is based on employment surveys, current and long-term job trend forecasts, and job orders listed and persons registered with state labor service centers. While not comprehensive or quantitative, it should offer a general indication of the state's current occupational supply and demand.

There is a general shortage of workers in the education and health fields (see table below). Two other occupations which are consistently reported as being in short supply are cook and plumber. For occupational shortages and surpluses for specific areas of the state, please refer to the Occupational Supply/Demand Summary itself. Copies are available by calling the number at the beginning of this publication.

STATEWIDE OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES
IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH

EDUCATION	
BILINGUAL COUNSELOR	PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELOR
BILINGUAL TEACHER	READING TEACHER
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
LIBRARIAN	SPEECH THERAPIST
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	STATE EDUCATION CONSULTANT
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	

SOURCE: Albuquerque Public Schools
New Mexico Department of Education

HEALTH	
CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT	PHYSICAL THERAPIST
FAMILY PHYSICIAN WITH OBSTETRICS	PHYSICIAN
HOME HEALTH AIDE	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	REGISTERED NURSE
NURSE PRACTITIONER	SOCIAL WORKER
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	SPEECH THERAPIST

SOURCE: New Mexico Health Resources
New Mexico Hospital Association
New Mexico Health Care Association
Home Health Care

APPLICANTS

REGISTERED WITH THE NEW MEXICO JOB SERVICE STATEWIDE

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	2,857
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	1,955
CLERK, GENERAL	1,845
CASHIER-CHECKER	1,578
SECRETARY	1,521
CASHIER II	1,354
CARPENTER	1,255
OPERATING ENGINEER	1,230
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY	987
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	951
RECEPTIONIST	929
COOK	923
MANAGER, OFFICE	866
TRACTOR-TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVER	847
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	738
NURSE AIDE	729
JANITOR	718
WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	717
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	715
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL	709
LABORER, STORES	695
KITCHEN HELPER	663
COMPUTER OPERATOR	658
WELDER, COMBINATION	617
CLEANER, HOUSEKEEPING	601
BUS DRIVER	581
MANAGER, RETAIL STORE	579
BOOKKEEPER I	537
SALES CLERK	515
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK	511
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN	509
GUARD, SECURITY	496
SALESPERSON, GENERAL MERCHANDISE	460
ELECTRICIAN	454
SALES REPRESENTATIVE, GENERAL MERCHANDISE	433

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, applicants active July through December 1990.

JOB OPENINGS

LISTED WITH THE NEW MEXICO JOB SERVICE STATEWIDE

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS
MATERIAL HANDLER	2,324
YARD WORKER	1,472
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	1,408
SURVEY WORKER	848
CLERK, GENERAL	679
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	573
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL	569
PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	534
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	530
JANITOR	339
CANNERY WORKER	331
KITCHEN HELPER	300
CLERK-TYPIST	283
DAY WORKER	278
CASHIER II	265
SALES CLERK	258
MAIL CARRIER	250
CLEANER, HOUSEKEEPING	230
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	220
TICKET SELLER	218
CARE TAKER	210
PARKING-LOT ATTENDANT	201
SECRETARY	184
COUNTER ATTENDANT, LUNCHROOM OR COFFEE SHOP	184
CASHIER-CHECKER	174
GROUNDSKEEPER, INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL	169
WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	166
COOK	165
GUARD, SECURITY	164
GROUNDSKEEPER, PARKS AND GROUNDS	159
POSTING CLERK	156
RECEPTIONIST	156
CHILD MONITOR	145
LANDSCAPE GARDENER	144
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY	143

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, job openings received July through December 1990.

LONG-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The New Mexico Department of Labor has two publications which provide long-term occupational projections. The first is the New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995[2] which includes narrative and data summaries for major industries and detailed occupations. New Mexico Workforce 2000 also provides industry and occupation projections, as well as population and labor force estimates. The occupational information in both these reports is based on data collected through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. The OES program is a joint effort of the New Mexico Department of Labor and the United States Department of Labor, with additional funding provided by the New Mexico Department of Education, Vocational Education Division.

The OES program consists of a continuous major survey, where approximately 6,500 companies are asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the number of employees in each occupational category. The data is then manipulated to provide identification of current trends by area and industry.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase 28 percent from 1985 to 2000. This rate of growth is significantly slower than the previous 15-year increase of 77 percent. The fastest growing industry will be services, with a projected growth rate of 44 percent. Mining employment is projected to decline 30 percent from 1985 to 2000, and government is projected to increase only ten percent, with the great majority of that increase in local government.

Among occupational groups, the service occupations category is projected to have the highest rate of growth of 37.5 percent, while the production, operating, and maintenance occupations category will provide the largest number of openings.

The following tables are taken from New Mexico Workforce 2000.

2 Revised occupational projections to the year 2000 are currently being developed and should be completed by the end of summer 1991.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND SELECTED SUBSECTORS
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES AND PROJECTIONS TO THE YEAR 2000

	1985 ANNUAL AVG. EMPLOYMENT	2000 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	520,700	668,700	148,000	28.4%
MINING	21,000	14,600	(6,300)	-30.2%
CONSTRUCTION	37,500	50,500	13,000	34.7%
MANUFACTURING	37,300	50,400	13,100	35.1%
Durable Goods	24,200	34,700	10,500	43.3%
Machinery (except electric)	2,800	5,100	2,300	80.0%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5,900	11,300	5,400	90.4%
Transportation Equipment	4,000	5,300	1,200	30.7%
Nondurable Goods	13,000	15,600	2,600	19.9%
Food and Kindred Products	4,200	4,600	400	9.2%
Textiles and Apparel	2,400	2,600	200	7.5%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	30,000	38,000	8,000	26.7%
Transportation	12,800	16,200	3,400	26.8%
Communication	7,400	10,800	3,500	46.9%
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	9,800	10,900	1,100	11.4%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	122,600	168,700	46,000	37.5%
Wholesale Trade	23,000	31,500	8,500	37.1%
Durable Goods	13,600	18,300	4,600	33.9%
Nondurable Goods	9,400	13,300	3,900	41.8%
Retail Trade	99,600	137,100	37,500	37.6%
General Merchandise Stores	10,900	14,100	3,200	29.3%
Food Stores	14,500	21,100	6,500	45.0%
Auto Dlrs. and Service Stations	13,000	14,600	1,600	12.0%
Eating and Drinking Places	35,400	52,300	16,900	47.8%
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	25,800	35,300	9,600	37.1%
Banking	8,300	10,900	2,600	31.8%
Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers	6,100	8,200	2,100	34.1%
Real Estate	6,200	8,900	2,700	44.0%
SERVICES	113,200	163,400	50,200	44.4%
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10,900	16,300	5,400	50.2%
Personal Services	5,800	6,600	800	13.5%
Business Services	26,700	40,200	13,500	50.6%
Health Services	27,100	38,700	11,600	42.6%
Social Services	7,100	8,900	1,800	25.2%
GOVERNMENT	133,400	147,800	14,500	10.9%
Federal	30,100	31,300	1,200	4.1%
State	47,200	45,400	(1,800)	-3.9%
Local	56,100	71,200	15,100	26.9%

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES AND PROJECTIONS TO THE YEAR 2000

	1985 ANNUAL AVG EMPLOYMENT	2000 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE
MANAGERIAL AND MGMT. RELATED OCCUPATIONS	44,400	57,000	12,600	28.4%
Marketing, Adv., and Public Rel. Mgrs.	2,200	2,800	600	27.4%
Food Service and Lodging Managers	4,000	5,200	1,200	28.7%
Education Administrators	2,900	3,300	500	15.8%
General Managers and Top Executives	15,300	20,300	5,000	32.6%
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	126,400	159,600	33,200	26.2%
Accountants and Auditors	4,000	5,200	1,200	29.5%
Engineers	10,400	13,800	3,400	32.5%
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	5,400	7,600	2,200	41.3%
Computer Programmers and Systems Analysts	3,800	4,800	1,200	31.7%
Social Workers	2,500	3,100	600	24.8%
Lawyers	2,600	3,400	800	30.8%
Teachers & Instructors	30,000	36,400	6,400	21.4%
Registered Nurses	5,600	7,000	1,400	25.4%
SALES OCCUPATIONS	55,400	74,700	19,300	34.8%
Insurance Sales Workers	2,000	2,500	600	29.1%
Salespersons, Retail	17,800	24,000	6,200	34.8%
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	5,800	8,100	2,200	38.6%
Cashiers	12,200	16,600	4,400	36.3%
CLERICAL AND ADMIN. SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS	95,700	121,300	25,600	26.7%
Tellers	2,900	3,800	1,000	34.2%
Secretaries	17,900	23,000	5,100	28.4%
Typists and Word Processors	4,000	5,100	1,000	25.0%
Bookkeeping and Accounting Clerks	11,300	14,300	3,100	27.2%
General Office Clerks	10,200	12,700	2,500	24.1%
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	86,600	119,200	32,500	37.5%
Guards and Watch Guards	3,300	4,500	1,200	34.5%
Waiters and Waitresses	9,600	13,900	4,300	45.4%
Cooks	10,000	14,100	4,200	41.7%
Nursing Aides and Orderlies	3,000	5,000	2,000	67.2%
Child Care Workers	3,100	3,400	300	10.8%
Home Health Aides	200	400	200	122.4%
PRODUCTION, OPER. AND MAINTENANCE	142,100	175,600	33,500	23.6%
Automotive Mechanics	4,400	5,200	800	19.0%
Electrical and Electronic Equip. Mechanics	3,600	4,800	1,200	34.4%
Carpenters	6,300	7,700	1,400	22.8%
Electricians	3,300	4,400	1,100	34.9%
Machinists	1,300	2,300	700	47.9%
Sewing Machine Operators	1,400	1,500	100	3.8%
Electrical and Electronic Assemblers	1,000	1,700	700	69.2%
Welders and Cutters	2,000	2,500	500	24.4%
Truck Drivers	12,700	16,700	3,900	31.0%
Construction Trades Helpers	5,100	6,700	1,600	32.1%

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

PURPOSE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the United States Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need; i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

DEFINITION

A civil jurisdiction (defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties) is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was ten percent or more. This ten percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The six percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, Federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment.

"AREA TRENDS in Employment and Unemployment"
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
February 1991

NEW MEXICO	
ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
Alamogordo City	Alamogordo City in Otero County
Balance of Bernalillo County	Bernalillo County less Albuquerque City
Carlsbad City	Carlsbad City in Eddy County
Catron County	Catron County
Cibola County	Cibola County
Clovis City	Clovis City in Curry County
Colfax County	Colfax County
De Baca County	De Baca County
Balance of Dona Ana County	Dona Ana County less Las Cruces City
Balance of Eddy County	Eddy County less Carlsbad City
Farmington City	Farmington City in San Juan County
Grant County	Grant County
Guadalupe County	Guadalupe County
Harding County	Harding County
Hobbs City	Hobbs City in Lea County
Luna County	Luna County
McKinley County	McKinley County
Mora County	Mora County
Balance of Otero County	Otero County less Alamogordo City
Quay County	Quay County
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba County
Balance of San Juan County	San Juan County less Farmington City
San Miguel County	San Miguel County
Sandoval County	Sandoval County
Socorro County	Socorro County
Taos County	Taos County
Torrance County	Torrance County
Valencia County	Valencia County

SOURCE: "AREA TRENDS in Employment and Unemployment," U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, February 1991

INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before deductions of income tax and other personal taxes. Per capita income is average income per person, and is calculated by dividing personal income by the resident population. Annual average pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by average monthly employment for these employees.

In comparison to other states, New Mexico continues to rank low in terms of per capita income: dropping from 44 in 1988 to 45 in 1989. In 1989, New Mexico's per capita income was $13,140 compared to the national average of $17,596. The rate of growth from 1988 to 1989 was 6.0 percent in New Mexico compared to 6.6 percent in the United States. Within New Mexico, Los Alamos County traditionally has the highest per capita income; $22,614 in 1988. Union County ranks second at $15,334. McKinley County has the lowest per capita income of $7,470, followed by Mora County at $7,543.

Inflation strips the purchasing power of personal income. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a way of measuring inflation on a monthly basis. It is based on the cost of goods that the "average" American purchases. These costs are divided by costs for a "base" year to yield an index figure. The CPI table shown on page 34 reflects national cost-of-living increases; there is no separate table for New Mexico. According to the table the national cost-of-living rose 5.4 percent between 1989 and 1990.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO COUNTIES

1987 AND 1988

AREA	1987	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1988	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1987-88 CHANGE	% CHANGE
New Mexico	11,891	100.0%	12,493	100.0%	602	5.1%
Bernalillo County	14,373	120.9%	15,019	120.2%	646	4.5%
Catron County	10,482	88.2%	10,973	87.8%	491	4.7%
Chaves County	11,600	97.6%	12,620	101.0%	1,020	8.8%
Cibola County	8,492	71.4%	8,881	71.1%	389	4.6%
Colfax County	11,622	97.7%	12,603	100.9%	981	8.4%
Curry County	11,856	99.7%	12,153	97.3%	297	2.5%
De Baca County	11,173	94.0%	12,465	99.8%	1,292	11.6%
Dona Ana County	9,567	80.5%	9,791	78.4%	224	2.3%
Eddy County	11,263	94.7%	12,121	97.0%	858	7.6%
Grant County	11,108	93.4%	11,840	94.8%	732	6.6%
Guadalupe County	8,093	68.1%	8,809	70.5%	716	8.8%
Harding County	11,911	100.2%	12,612	101.0%	701	5.9%
Hidalgo County	11,261	94.7%	11,722	93.8%	461	4.1%
Lea County	11,338	95.3%	12,195	97.6%	857	7.6%
Lincoln County	10,933	91.9%	12,101	96.9%	1,168	10.7%
Los Alamos County	21,487	180.7%	22,614	181.0%	1,127	5.2%
Luna County	8,782	73.9%	9,333	74.7%	551	6.3%
McKinley County	7,267	61.1%	7,470	59.8%	203	2.8%
Mora County	7,277	61.2%	7,543	60.4%	266	3.7%
Otero County	11,012	92.6%	11,538	92.4%	526	4.8%
Quay County	10,987	92.4%	11,629	93.1%	642	5.8%
Rio Arriba County	8,157	68.6%	8,542	68.4%	385	4.7%
Roosevelt County	10,715	90.1%	10,631	85.1%	-84	-0.8%
Sandoval County	10,765	90.5%	11,372	91.0%	607	5.6%
San Juan County	9,801	82.4%	10,523	84.2%	722	7.4%
San Miguel County	8,114	68.2%	8,495	68.0%	381	4.7%
Santa Fe County	14,183	119.3%	14,891	119.2%	708	5.0%
Sierra County	10,736	90.3%	11,395	91.2%	659	6.1%
Socorro County	8,924	75.0%	9,348	74.8%	424	4.8%
Taos County	8,658	72.8%	9,092	72.8%	434	5.0%
Torrance County	8,801	74.0%	9,210	73.7%	409	4.6%
Union County	13,412	112.8%	15,334	122.7%	1,922	14.3%
Valencia County	11,191	94.1%	11,941	95.6%	750	6.7%

SOURCE: Bureau of Economic Analysis

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY FOR 1988 AND 1989, BY STATE*

AREA	1988	1989	PERCENT CHANGE 1988-89	1989 RANKING
United States	$21,872	$22,567	3.2%	
Alabama	19,003	19,593	3.1%	33
Alaska	28,033	29,704	6.0%	2
Arizona	20,383	20,808	2.1%	26
Arkansas	17,023	17,418	2.3%	47
California	24,126	24,921	3.3%	7
Colorado	21,472	21,940	2.2%	15
Connecticut	26,234	27,500	4.8%	3
Delaware	21,977	23,268	5.9%	11
District of Columbia	30,253	32,106	6.1%	1
Florida	19,523	20,072	2.8%	29
Georgia	20,504	21,071	2.8%	23
Hawaii	20,444	21,624	5.8%	18
Idaho	17,648	18,146	2.8%	45
Illinois	23,608	24,211	2.6%	9
Indiana	20,437	20,931	2.4%	24
Iowa	17,928	18,420	2.7%	44
Kansas	19,030	19,474	2.3%	36
Kentucky	18,545	19,001	2.5%	41
Louisiana	19,330	19,750	2.2%	31
Maine	18,347	19,202	4.7%	40
Maryland	22,515	23,466	4.2%	10
Massachusetts	24,143	25,233	4.5%	6
Michigan	24,193	24,853	2.7%	8
Minnesota	21,481	22,155	3.1%	13
Mississippi	16,522	17,047	3.2%	49
Missouri	20,295	20,899	3.0%	25
Montana	16,957	17,224	1.6%	48
Nebraska	17,190	17,694	2.9%	46
Nevada	20,548	21,342	3.9%	21
New Hampshire	20,749	21,551	3.9%	20
New Jersey	25,748	26,780	4.0%	5
New Mexico	18,259	18,667	2.2%	43
New York	26,347	27,303	3.6%	4
North Carolina	18,636	19,320	3.7%	38
North Dakota	16,508	16,932	2.6%	50
Ohio	21,501	21,986	2.3%	14
Oklahoma	19,098	19,530	2.3%	34
Oregon	19,637	20,303	3.4%	27
Pennsylvania	21,485	22,312	3.8%	12
Rhode Island	20,206	21,128	4.6%	22
South Carolina	18,009	18,797	4.4%	42
South Dakota	15,424	15,810	2.5%	51
Tennessee	19,209	19,712	2.6%	32
Texas	21,130	21,740	2.9%	17
Utah	18,910	19,362	2.4%	37
Vermont	18,640	19,497	4.6%	35
Virginia	21,053	21,879	3.9%	16
Washington	20,806	21,617	3.9%	19
West Virginia	19,341	19,789	2.3%	30
Wisconsin	19,743	20,204	2.3%	28
Wyoming	19,097	19,230	0.7%	39

*Including the District of Columbia

NOTE: 1989 data are preliminary. Percent changes were computed from unrounded data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

YEAR		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE	% CHANGE ANN. AVG. PREVIOUS YEAR TO CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE DECEMBER PREVIOUS YEAR TO CURRENT YEAR
1978	CPI-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2		
	CPI-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6		
1979	CPI-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3%	13.3%
	CPI-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.7	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4%	13.4%
1980	CPI-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5%	12.5%
	CPI-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.5%	12.6%
1981	CPI-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3%	8.9%
	CPI-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3%	8.6%
1982	CPI-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.1%	3.8%
	CPI-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0%	3.8%
1983	CPI-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2%	3.8%
	CPI-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0%	3.3%
1984	CPI-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3%	3.9%
	CPI-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.4%	3.6%
1985	CPI-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.5%	3.8%
	CPI-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5%	3.6%
1986	CPI-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9%	1.1%
	CPI-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6%	0.6%
1987	CPI-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.7%	4.4%
	CPI-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6%	4.5%
1988	CPI-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1%	4.4%
	CPI-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0%	4.4%
1989	CPI-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8%	4.6%
	CPI-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.2	124.4	124.6	122.6	4.8%	4.5%
1990	CPI-U	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	5.4%	6.1%
	CPI-W	125.9	126.4	127.1	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.7	129.9	131.1	131.9	132.2	132.2	129.0	5.3%	6.1%

CPI-U ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
CPI-W URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS

MONTH TO MONTH CHANGE		YEAR TO YEAR CHANGE	
NOV-DEC 1990		DEC 89 - DEC 90	
CPI-U	0.0%	CPI-U	6.1%
CPI-W	0.0%	CPI-W	6.1%

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO

The number of people living below the poverty level in New Mexico increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7 percent. Because the total population increased at an even faster rate, the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7 percent to 17.3 percent.

New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than the nation as a whole; 17.3 percent versus 12.1 percent. All minority races have a much higher level of poverty than Whites. In New Mexico, Native Americans have the highest rate of almost 40 percent.

PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS
LIVING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL
1979

	United States	New Mexico
TOTAL	12.1%	17.3%
White	9.2%	13.1%
Black	28.9%	27.4%
Native American	26.6%	39.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander	12.8%	22.8%
Hispanic	23.1%	22.9%

NEW MEXICO DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND POVERTY
BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP
1979

	Percent of Population	Percent Under Poverty Level Income
White	53.0%	29.5%
Black	1.7%	2.7%
Native American	7.9%	18.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.7%
Remaining Races	0.2%	0.4%
Hispanic	36.6%	48.4%

NEW MEXICO COUNTIES

PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

AREA	PERSONS						FAMILIES	
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ASIAN-PACIFIC ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN 1/	TOTAL	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER
NEW MEXICO	225,513	129,604	6,278	42,220	1,752	109,101	46,828	16,158
Bernalillo	54,481	37,013	2,054	2,815	1,214	28,486	11,053	4,875
Catron	624	540	0	2	0	178	128	39
Chaves	9,594	7,153	425	92	10	5,143	1,982	614
Colfax	2,261	1,398	0	62	0	1,587	479	165
Curry	6,135	3,802	749	29	68	2,371	1,326	545
De Baca	484	429	0	0	0	237	104	32
Dona Ana	20,999	14,925	489	209	80	14,911	4,281	1,216
Eddy	6,414	4,155	276	117	10	3,689	1,325	462
Grant	3,698	2,753	54	20	7	2,591	845	255
Guadalupe	1,368	1,004	0	0	14	1,190	319	107
Harding	207	183	0	0	0	99	53	13
Hidalgo	1,018	950	0	0	0	587	230	97
Lea	6,786	3,842	1,128	53	9	2,810	1,365	555
Lincoln	1,831	1,560	0	0	0	817	401	114
Los Alamos	719	670	0	12	9	120	177	52
Luna	3,616	2,871	136	26	8	2,028	837	262
McKinley	20,695	1,823	42	17,813	15	1,774	4,099	1,353
Mora	1,610	911	0	0	0	1,504	403	112
Otero	6,259	4,134	480	731	95	2,178	1,359	461
Quay	1,913	1,431	104	16	0	898	442	133
Rio Arriba	8,245	2,943	27	1,115	0	6,371	1,840	499
Roosevelt	3,936	2,810	37	35	0	1,439	843	207
San Juan	16,918	4,041	48	11,894	15	1,364	3,227	1,010
San Miguel	6,616	4,780	31	48	0	5,815	1,436	455
Sandoval	6,448	2,215	11	3,438	8	1,807	1,265	285
Santa Fe	10,007	7,365	54	318	18	6,741	2,094	795
Sierra	1,884	1,846	0	7	0	541	484	109
Socorro	3,692	2,630	57	799	128	1,666	663	136
Taos	5,324	2,096	0	399	0	4,110	1,204	362
Torrance	1,740	1,059	0	8	0	989	407	93
Union	990	978	0	0	0	408	247	49
Valencia	9,001	5,294	76	2,112	44	4,652	1,910	691

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group; also classified in White, Black, etc.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

AREA	POPULATION AGES 16 AND OVER 1980 CENSUS			ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			PERCENT ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED TO POPULATION		
	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS AGES 16 & OVER (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)
NEW MEXICO	939,123	157,758	781,365	230,121	47,324	182,797	24.5%	30.0%	23.4%
Bern. Cnty SDA–Rmdr	314,370	51,493	262,877	59,324	12,867	46,457	18.9%	25.0%	17.7%
Navajo Nation SDA	18,770	4,478	14,292	12,076	3,396	8,680	64.3%	75.8%	60.7%
Balance of State SDA	605,983	101,787	504,196	158,721	31,061	127,660	26.2%	30.5%	25.3%
Catron County	1,965	266	1,699	664	99	565	33.8%	37.2%	33.3%
Chaves County	37,661	5,744	31,917	9,971	1,603	8,368	26.5%	27.9%	26.2%
Cibola County–Rmdr	18,999	3,557	15,442	4,237	757	3,480	22.3%	21.3%	22.5%
Colfax County	9,963	1,492	8,471	2,250	315	1,935	22.6%	21.1%	22.8%
Curry County	29,879	5,384	24,495	6,592	1,253	5,339	22.1%	23.3%	21.8%
De Baca County	1,926	224	1,702	601	93	508	31.2%	41.5%	29.8%
Dona Ana County	69,186	15,099	54,087	20,649	5,360	15,289	29.8%	35.5%	28.3%
Eddy County	34,414	4,844	29,570	8,989	1,224	5,765	20.3%	25.3%	19.5%
Grant County	18,457	3,030	15,427	3,976	768	3,208	21.5%	25.3%	20.8%
Guadalupe County	3,166	556	2,609	1,436	272	1,164	45.4%	48.9%	44.6%
Harding County	838	99	737	271	46	225	32.4%	46.5%	30.5%
Hidalgo County	4,073	602	3,471	958	165	793	23.5%	27.4%	22.8%
Lea County	39,057	6,073	32,984	8,628	1,188	5,440	17.0%	19.6%	16.5%
Lincoln County	8,270	942	7,328	2,016	324	1,692	24.4%	34.4%	23.1%
Los Alamos County	12,778	1,488	11,290	713	169	544	5.6%	11.4%	4.8%
Luna County	11,441	1,506	9,935	3,902	604	3,298	34.1%	40.1%	33.2%
McKinley County–Rmdr	30,208	5,913	24,295	12,862	3,178	9,684	42.6%	53.7%	39.9%
Mora County	2,997	502	2,495	1,780	393	1,387	59.4%	78.3%	55.6%
Otero County	31,866	6,073	25,793	7,263	1,386	5,877	22.8%	22.8%	22.9%
Quay County	7,777	1,050	6,727	2,059	323	1,736	26.5%	30.8%	25.8%
Rio Arriba County	19,860	3,540	16,320	8,195	1,732	6,463	41.3%	48.9%	39.6%
Roosevelt County	12,000	2,601	9,399	3,923	850	3,073	32.7%	32.7%	32.7%
Sandoval County	24,471	3,802	20,669	7,128	1,380	5,748	29.1%	36.3%	27.8%
San Juan County–Rmdr	43,088	7,423	35,665	7,058	1,315	5,743	16.1%	17.7%	16.1%
San Miguel County	16,597	3,161	13,436	6,996	1,469	5,527	42.2%	46.5%	41.1%
Santa Fe County	55,631	8,091	47,540	11,330	1,703	9,627	20.4%	21.0%	20.3%
Sierra County	6,816	554	6,262	2,781	274	2,507	40.8%	49.5%	40.0%
Socorro County–Rmdr	8,236	1,487	6,749	3,058	673	2,385	37.1%	45.3%	35.3%
Taos County	13,653	2,172	11,481	5,231	907	4,324	38.3%	41.8%	37.7%
Torrance County	5,319	711	4,608	1,877	269	1,608	35.3%	37.8%	34.9%
Union County	3,560	489	3,071	1,040	171	869	29.2%	35.0%	28.3%
Valencia County–Rmdr	21,834	3,312	18,522	4,287	798	3,489	19.6%	24.1%	18.8%

Rmdr = remainder of the county after subtracting the Navajo Nation.

NOTE: Economically Disadvantaged defined by the Department of Labor is different from Poverty as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

RATE OF FOOD STAMP RECIPIENCY
BY COUNTY (DECEMBER, 1990)

	COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS	INCIDENCE
1	GUADALUPE	4,156	997	24.0%
2	MCKINLEY	60,686	14,133	23.3%
3	MORA	4,264	954	22.4%
4	SAN MIGUEL	25,743	5,403	21.0%
5	SOCORRO	14,764	3,081	20.9%
6	LUNA	18,110	3,478	19.2%
7	RIO ARRIBA	34,365	5,991	17.4%
8	QUAY	10,823	1,787	16.5%
9	TAOS	23,118	3,786	16.4%
10	HIDALGO	5,958	961	16.1%
11	ROOSEVELT	16,702	2,682	16.1%
12	DONA ANA	135,510	20,412	15.1%
13	TORRANCE	10,285	1,545	15.0%
14	GRANT	27,676	3,953	14.3%
15	DE BACA	2,252	315	14.0%
16	CIBOLA	23,794	3,273	13.8%
17	CURRY	42,207	5,354	12.7%
18	VALENCIA	45,235	5,674	12.5%
19	CHAVES	57,849	6,991	12.1%
20	SIERRA	9,912	1,149	11.6%
21	LEA	55,765	6,403	11.5%
22	UNION	4,124	465	11.3%
23	EDDY	48,605	5,437	11.2%
24	LINCOLN	12,219	1,348	11.0%
25	COLFAX	12,925	1,401	10.8%
26	CATRON	2,563	267	10.4%
27	SAN JUAN	91,605	9,201	10.0%
28	OTERO	51,928	5,073	9.8%
29	BERNALILLO	480,577	42,871	8.9%
30	SANDOVAL	63,319	5,586	8.8%
31	HARDING	987	59	6.0%
32	SANTA FE	98,928	4,372	4.4%
33	LOS ALAMOS	18,115	28	0.2%
	TOTAL	1,515,069	174,430	11.5%

SOURCE: "Monthly Statistical Report," New Mexico Human Services Department, Income Support Division

NEW MEXICO
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN
DECEMBER 1990

AREA	CASES	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
New Mexico	22,377	100.0%
Bernalillo County	5,658	25.3%
Catron County	18	0.1%
Chaves County	952	4.3%
Cibola County	506	2.3%
Colfax County	200	0.9%
Curry County	913	4.1%
De Baca County	39	0.2%
Dona Ana County	2,402	10.7%
Eddy County	678	3.0%
Grant County	526	2.4%
Guadalupe County	124	0.6%
Harding County	6	0.0%
Hidalgo County	114	0.5%
Lea County	893	4.0%
Lincoln County	147	0.7%
Los Alamos County	0	0.0%
Luna County	445	2.0%
McKinley County	1655	7.4%
Mora County	110	0.5%
Otero County	689	3.1%
Quay County	226	1.0%
Rio Arriba County	773	3.5%
Roosevelt County	363	1.6%
San Juan County	1152	5.1%
San Miguel County	798	3.6%
Sandoval County	578	2.6%
Santa Fe County	583	2.6%
Sierra County	129	0.6%
Socorro County	353	1.6%
Taos County	389	1.7%
Torrance County	180	0.8%
Union County	56	0.3%
Valencia County	722	3.2%

SOURCE: "Monthly Statistical Report," New Mexico Human Services Department, Income Support Division

FEDERAL AND STATE GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	1990 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES				1990/91 AFDC STANDARD OF NEED
	100%	*130%*	*150%*	*185%*	*100%*
1	$6,280	$8,164	$9,420	$11,618	$2,208
2	$8,420	$10,946	$12,630	$15,577	$2,964
3	$10,560	$13,728	$15,840	$19,536	$3,720
4	$12,700	$16,510	$19,050	$23,495	$4,476
5	$14,840	$19,292	$22,260	$27,454	$5,232
6	$16,980	$22,074	$25,470	$31,413	$5,988
7	$19,120	$24,856	$28,680	$35,372	$6,744
8	$21,260	$27,638	$31,890	$39,331	$7,500
9	$23,400	$30,420	$35,100	$43,290	$8,244
10	$25,540	$33,202	$38,310	$47,249	$9,000
11	$27,680	$35,984	$41,520	$51,208	$9,756
12	$29,820	$38,766	$44,730	$55,167	$10,512
13	$31,960	$41,548	$47,940	$59,126	$11,268
14	$34,100	$44,330	$51,150	$63,085	$12,024
	Annual Amounts				

The Federal Poverty Guidelines are used for determination of Food Stamp eligibility; the AFDC Standard of Need is used for determinating AFDC and General Assistance eligibility and payment.

AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children

EDUCATION

High school dropouts lack the basic education required by most employers and are more likely to be unemployed or to not participate in the labor force altogether. In general, the jobs that are available to high school dropouts are on the lower end of the earnings scale.

According to the NMDOL publication New Mexico Workforce 2000, educational requirements are rising. Nationally, 30 percent of the jobs in 2000 are projected to require four or more years of college, compared to 22 percent in 1985.

The service industries are claiming a growing share of the economy; and in general, service jobs are estimated to require a higher level of language, math, and reasoning skills. Technological advances are also projected to increase educational requirements. New Mexico is following the shift to services; however, much of the increase is related to tourism. Therefore, the impact on education will not be as pronounced in New Mexico as it will be nationally.

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
1980

	16-17 YEARS	18-19 YEARS	20-21 YEARS	16-21 YEARS
Civilian Labor Force	3,224	5,660	5,924	14,808
Employed	2,088	4,006	4,626	10,720
Unemployed	1,136	1,654	1,298	4,088
Rate	35.2%	29.2%	21.9%	27.6%

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
16-17 YEARS		
High School Graduate	24.4%	56.6%
High School Dropout	35.2%	43.0%
18-19 YEARS		
High School Graduate	14.7%	73.3%
High School Dropout	29.2%	57.6%
20-21 YEARS		
High School Graduate	10.8%	77.0%
High School Dropout	21.9%	59.1%
16-21 YEARS		
High School Graduate	12.7%	74.8%
High School Dropout	27.6%	54.2%

SOURCE: 1980 Census

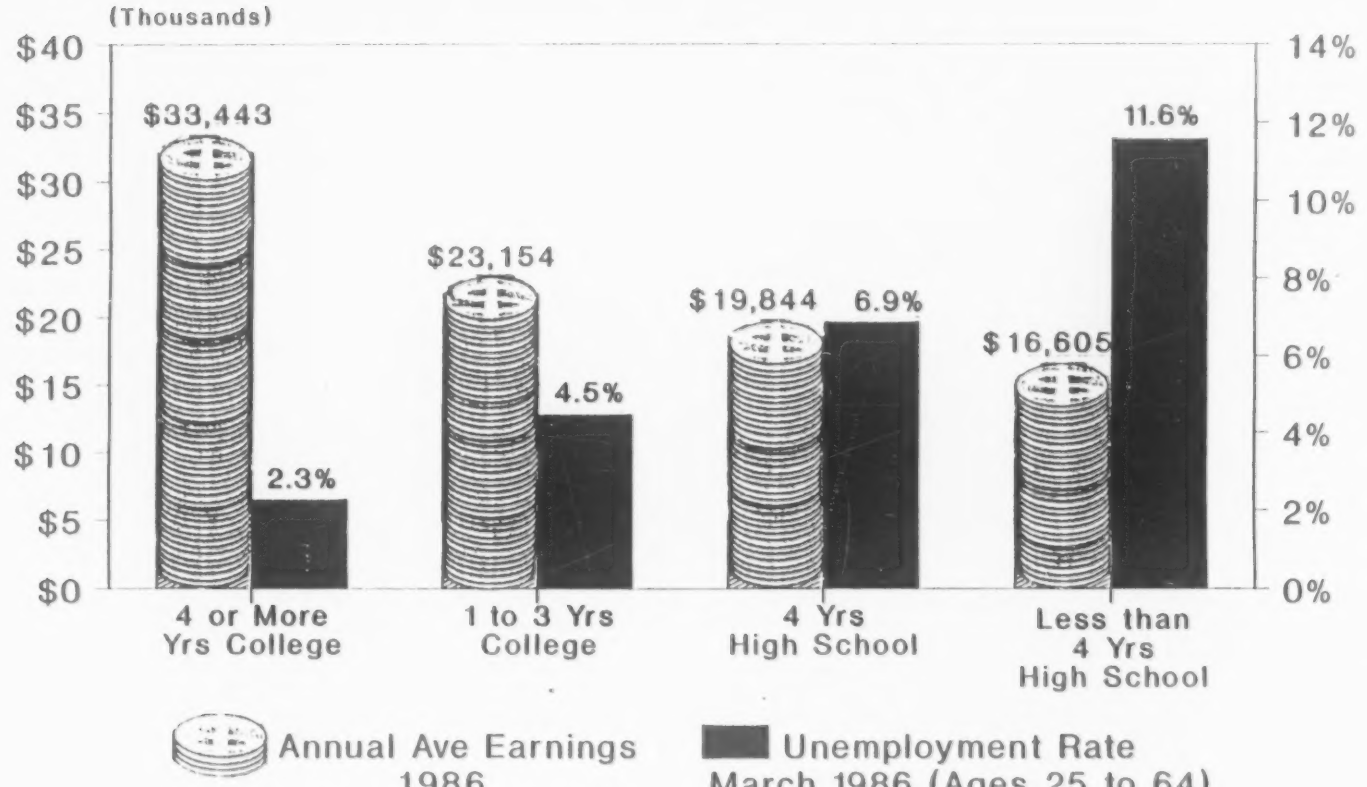
NEW MEXICO SCHOOL DISTRICT DROPOUT STUDY BY COUNTY
GRADES 7 THROUGH 12
1989–90

AREA	NUMBER DROPOUTS	NUMBER MEMBERS	DROPOUT RATE
New Mexico	9,539	115,411	7.6%
Bernalillo County	3,772	33,467	10.1%
Catron County	5	227	2.2%
Chaves County	268	4,610	5.5%
Cibola County	165	1,879	8.1%
Colfax County	34	1,055	3.1%
Curry County	217	4,136	5.0%
De Baca County	9	151	5.6%
Dona Ana County	900	11,600	7.2%
Eddy County	230	4,170	5.2%
Grant County	127	2,461	4.9%
Guadalupe County	15	384	3.8%
Harding County	0	91	0.0%
Hidalgo County	30	566	5.0%
Lea County	333	4,981	6.3%
Lincoln County	48	1,155	4.0%
Los Alamos County	21	1,611	1.3%
Luna County	126	1,703	6.9%
McKinley County	701	5,593	11.1%
Mora County	16	333	4.6%
Otero County	433	3,631	10.7%
Quay County	36	962	3.6%
Rio Arriba County	171	2,600	6.2%
Roosevelt County	68	1,271	5.1%
San Juan County	612	8,454	6.8%
San Miguel County	116	2,043	5.4%
Sandoval County	128	1,751	6.8%
Santa Fe County	461	5,547	7.7%
Sierra County	50	515	8.8%
Socorro County	52	955	5.2%
Taos County	90	2,160	4.0%
Torrance County	37	1,510	2.4%
Union County	14	352	3.8%
Valencia County	254	3,487	6.8%

SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Education

THE GROWING NEED FOR EDUCATION

Workers with more education also earn more & are less likely to be unemployed



Source: Occupational Outlook Quarterly, ------- Fall, 1987

National Figures

APPENDIX

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Bureau is responsible for collection, development, analysis, and publication of labor market information for New Mexico, its political subdivisions, and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The Bureau operates five statistical programs under contract with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau is organized as follows:

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

This unit operates a federal / state cooperative statistical program called Current Employment Statistics (CES). Using a monthly employer survey, estimates of nonagricultural payroll employment by industry are derived for Statewide New Mexico and the Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Estimates of earnings and hours of work are also derived by industry for Statewide New Mexico and the Albuquerque MSA.

LOCAL LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

This unit conducts two federal / state cooperative statistical programs, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) and Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS). The LAUS program produces estimates of the monthly labor force, total employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate for Statewide New Mexico and its MSAs / counties. The MLS program collects information regarding large employer layoffs. Information collected includes number laid off, reason for layoff, and characteristics of the persons laid off, such as ethnicity / race, sex, and occupation. The unit is responsible for producing a labor market information newsletter, "New Mexico Labor Market Review," which has a monthly distribution of approximately 4,000. The unit also produces statistical data packages for use by employers in developing Affirmation Action Programs. It also tracks local unemployment trends within New Mexico for the U.S. Department of Labor's Labor Surplus Program which gives priority to high unemployment area businesses when bidding for federal government procurement contracts.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING

This organizational unit operates a federal / state statistical program called Occupational Employment Statistics (OES). The OES program produces occupational staffing pattern estimates by industry by means of an employer survey. This unit develops long-range occupational employment forecasts through the use of staffing pattern data from the OES program. The unit is responsible for providing planning information for placement, counseling, education, and job training. The unit conducts annual wage surveys of businesses in the Albuquerque area and four geographic regions. The supervisor serves as director of the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) which coordinates the production and dissemination of career information among several state agencies through reports, exhibits, conferences, and workshops.

ACTUARIAL RESEARCH

Actuarial Research is responsible for a federal / state cooperative statistical program called the ES-202. Using administrative data from state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs, the ES-202 program produces employment, wage, and UI contribution totals by industry. Output from this program is used in producing economic measures such as Gross National Product and personal income. The Actuarial Research unit also develops the basic measures of UI tax and claimant activity levels and performs UI fund solvency research.

NEW MEXICO
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

SUBJECT GUIDE

SOURCE

INFORMATION
X comprehensive
O limited

		Affirmative Action Information	Area Job Market Flyers	Covered Employment & Wages	Facts & Figures	Job Hunter's Guide	Jobs for Graduates	Labor Market Planning Indicators	Labor Market Review	Large Employers	Nonag. Wage & Salary Employment	Occupational Supply & Demand	Prospects	Labor Information Series Table A (monthly by year)	Labor Information Series Table B (monthly by year)	Labor Information Series Table C (annual avg. by year)	Labor Information Series Table D (annual avg. by year)	Wage Surveys	Workforce 2000	Jobs to 1995	Occupational Profiles
GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	State Total	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X		X	X	
	Local Areas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
LABOR FORCE	Census	X						X													
	Current		O			X		X	X				O	X		X			X	X	
	Projected					X		X					X						X	X	
	Characteristics	X						X													
	Analysis							X	X				X						X	X	
EMPLOYMENT	Census							X													
	Current		O			X		X	X		X	O	O	X		X			X	X	
	Projected					X	O						X						X	X	
	Industry					X			X		X				X		X		X	X	
	Occupation					X	O	O					X						X	X	
	Covered by U.I.			X	X														X	X	X
	Analysis					X	O	O	X				X						X	X	
UNEMPLOYMENT	Census																				
	Current		O			O			X			O	O	X			X				
	Occupation																				
	Characteristics							X													
	Analysis					O			X												
POPULATION	Census	X						X											O		
	Current							X													
	Projected																		X	X	
	Characteristics	X						X											X	X	
	Analysis							O											X	X	
OTHER	Consumer Price Index								X												
	Economic Activity		O						X				O								
	Hours and Earnings			O					O		O							O	O		
	Job Seeker Info.		X			X	X			X		X	X								
	Personal/Family Income							X													
	Wage Information		O			O	O						X					X			

PUBLICATIONS LISTING

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force
Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared and lists major national, regional, and New Mexico labor statistics.

GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review
Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force employment and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for 32 substate areas.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate 1970-1991
Monthly data tables for each year. Available statewide and 32 substate areas. Specify calendar year(s) desired.

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry 1970-1990
Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 29 counties. (Does not include Statewide, Albuquerque, Las Cruces or Santa Fe areas). Specify calendar year(s) desired.

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1990
U.S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas. Annual Averages, 1970-1990.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry 1970-1990
Annual averages for the period 1970-1990, includes U.S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Monthly and annual average data by detailed industry. Publications for:

A. New Mexico (1939-1990)
B. Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County) (1975-1990)
C. Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) (1974-1990)
D. Santa Fe Area (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties) (1980-1990)

Facts and Figures
An annual publication providing number of employing units and number of workers by establishment size by industry for state and counties.

EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings Estimates
Monthly and annual averages. Has average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for selected industries. Publications for:

A. New Mexico
B. Albuquerque

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey
Annual report showing entry, average, and wages of pay for about 100 skills in companies of 10-100 employees.

Geographic Quadrant Wage Surveys
Reports for each quadrant of New Mexico showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for approximately 60 skills in companies of 15 or more employees. When ordering, specify which quadrant(s) desired. Publications for:

A. Southeastern
B. Southwestern
C. Northeastern
D. Northwestern

Wage Survey Index
List of New Mexico wage surveys prepared by public and private organizations.

Covered Employment and Wages
Quarterly publication providing employment and wage data by industry for all counties for employers covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Outlook to 1995
Report giving expected annual numerical job openings for about 600 occupational groups statewide and in Albuquerque with narrative analysis. Also includes information on employment changes by industry and on job characteristics.

New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary
Semi-annual report listing job shortages and applicant surpluses for 20 cities.

Area Job Market Flyers
Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs. For New Mexico, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe.

*New Mexico Job Hunter's Guide
Describes general economic conditions, job needs, wages, career planning, training sources, large employers, interviewing, resumes and other information. Additional listings on industries, employers and kinds of jobs are available for the following major New Mexico cities:

Albuquerque
Santa Fe
Las Cruces

*Occupational Information Sources
Reference table showing type of data and agency source for 40 economic data reports.

*Jobs for Graduates
Report provides 1991 hiring plans by 185 major state employers for college and vocational school graduates. Includes expected number of hires, salaries, personnel office addresses and other information.

*Prospects
This "newspaper-type" publication provides a wide variety of economic, occupational, and educational information intended to help individuals make career decisions and prepare for job entry.

New Mexico Occupational Profiles
Annual report showing occupational staffing patterns in selected industries statewide. Publications are currently available covering the mining; construction; transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services; education; and government sectors.

*Prepared in cooperation with the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

PLANNING

New Mexico Labor Market Annual Planning Indicators
A report providing socio-economic data for the State, Albuquerque MSA, and other substate regions with an industrial, occupational, and area economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Workforce 2000
Report provides a glimpse into the 21st century, detailing expected changes in the state's population, labor force composition, industry and occupational employment and educational levels.

Women Workers in New Mexico
Report provides data on women by industry, and income with narrative analysis.

New Mexico Youth in the Labor Force
Report provides data on youth by employment status, industry, occupation, income, and education with narrative analysis.

Report on Veterans in New Mexico
Report is a focus on New Mexico's veteran population with their special characteristics and the role they maintain in the labor market.

Large Employers in New Mexico by County and Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area
Publication listing names, addresses and phone numbers by industry.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA FOR EMPLOYERS

Affirmative Action Information
Data tables with women and minority labor force statistics based on 1980 census. Separate pamphlets available for New Mexico and 31 substate areas. Specify area desired.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

Source	Publication/Information Available
City of Albuquerque Planning Department One Civic Plaza NW Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 763-3860	Albuquerque Data Book Provides overview of Albuquerque's growth and development. The main focus is on the population, economy, and housing stock of the urban area.
City of Albuquerque Planning Department One Civic Plaza NW Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 763-3860	Socioeconomic Projections for Albuquerque 1989-2000 Presents annual projections of population, employment, and residential construction for the Albuquerque area from 1989-2000.
Albuquerque Economic Development 401 2nd NW Albuquerque, NM 87125 (505) 764-3750	Business Briefs Information on new economic developments in the Albuquerque area.
Albuquerque Economic Development 401 2nd NW Albuquerque, NM 87125 (505) 764-3750	Albuquerque Manufacturing and Selected Nonmanufacturing Wage Surveys Occupational wage and benefit survey of companies with 10 or more workers.
New Mexico Economic Development and Tourism Department 1100 St. Francis Drive Santa Fe, NM 87503 (505) 827-0300	New Mexico Manufacturing Directory Lists names and addresses of all manufacturers in New Mexico by product produced.

New Mexico Economic Development
and Tourism Department
1100 St. Francis Drive
Santa Fe, NM 87503
(505) 827-0300

New Mexico Fact Book
Provides wide range of data on New Mexico, including population, employment, income, education, natural resources, and taxes

New Mexico State University
Center for Business Research
Box 3/CR
Las Cruces, NM 88003
(505) 646-1434

Business Forecaster
Reviews current economic situation in New Mexico and contains special economic related articles pertaining to New Mexico.

Sunwest Bank
P. O. Box 25500
Albuquerque, NM 87125
(505) 765-2104

New Mexico Progress
Business and economic report containing review of major economic activity.

University of New Mexico
Bureau of Business and
Economic Research
1920 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505) 277-6626

New Mexico Business
Reviews the current New Mexico economy and contains special economic research articles.

University of New Mexico
Bureau of Business and
Economic Research
1920 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505) 277-6626

New Mexico Statistical Abstract
Profiles wide range of socioeconomic statistics for New Mexico.

University of New Mexico
Bureau of Business and
Economic Research
1920 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131
(505) 277-6626

Population Projections for New Mexico Counties
Presents long term demographic and economic projections for New Mexico and its counties.

U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Occupational Outlook Handbook
Occupational information for use in career guidance. Includes descriptions of occupations and projections of future demand.

U. S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 767-6973

Area Wage Survey - Albuquerque; Alamogordo/Las Cruces/El Paso, TX
Occupational wage survey of firms with 50 or more workers.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)
Financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, divorce, absence, or disability of one or both parents. AFDC also provides for rehabilitation and job placement for children and parents through referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or Job Services.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY
Annual average pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by average monthly employment for these employees.

CIVIL JURISDICTION
Civil jurisdictions are now defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdiction in 4 states (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force, excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
The term "economically disadvantaged" means an individual who:

(a) receives cash welfare payments under a federal, state, or local welfare program;
or (b) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of (1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;
or (c) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977;
or (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made;
or (e) in cases permitted by regulations of the Secretary, is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause A or B, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

JTPA
TABLE TO DETERMINE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CRITERIA
COMBINING THE HIGHER OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES AND
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

Metro Base: $15,130
Non-Metro Base: $14,930

FAMILY SIZE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metro	$6,280	$8,930	$12,260	$15,130	$17,860	$20,880
Non-Metro	$6,280	$8,810	$12,100	$14,930	$17,620	$20,610

For a family of more than six people, add to the figure in column (6) $3,020 for each additional person in Metro areas; $2,990 for each additional person in Non-Metro areas (this information is current as of July 1990).

EMPLOYED

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, or in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job. Employment figures relate to place of residence, and not to place of work.

ESTIMATE

An estimate is an approximate figure arrived at by following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an analyst due to the fact that numerous facts are as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet through a federal program regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

The purpose of this act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment.

LABOR AREA

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties which make up the Santa Fe MSA.

LABOR FORCE

The term "labor force" usually refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed."

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age and older.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected MSAs and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR (April 1990)

	70%		100%	
	METRO	NON-METRO	METRO	NON-METRO
Albuquerque	$15,130	-	$21,610	-
Balance of NM	$15,130	$14,930	$21,610	$21,320

METROPOLITAN AREA:
Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1980 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdictions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county(ies) population of at least 100,000. New Mexico has three MSAs; Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and Santa Fe MSA.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the survey week in each month and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area.

PER CAPITA INCOME
Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME
Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income," proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY
The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	1991 GUIDELINES
1	$6,620
2	8,880
3	11,140
4	13,400
5	15,660
6	17,920
7	20,180
8	22,440

(For each additional family member add $2,260)

SCHOOL DROPOUT
An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or certification (GED).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA (SDA)
The geographic designation given to an area in which a particular governmental unit is responsible for the administration of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds. New Mexico has three SDAs: Bernalillo County SDA, the Navajo Nation SDA, and the Balance of the State SDA.

SURVEY WEEK
Labor force estimates are normally derived monthly; however, the exact time period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the twelfth day of the month. This particular week is usually referred to as the "survey week."

UNEMPLOYED
Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.